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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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*** Office No. 8, Front Street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of the above company in this city, to whom application can be made for policies, pamphlets, information, &c., at Room No. 1 Court house.

EDWARD F. COLERICK.
Fort Wayne, Dec. '849. 28—tf

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L. M. NINDE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
OFFICE—On the corner of Main & Calhoun streets. y26

W. S. HOAGLAND,

Attorney at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Room No. 2, over Recorder's Office. y7

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July 18, 1851. y—4

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Nov. 17, 1849. 20—y

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REFERENCES.

Hon. David McDonald	Professor of Law
" William T. Otto,	Indiana University.
Samuel Hanna,	Fort Wayne.
Thos. Hamilton,	"
Allen Hamilton,	"
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*** OFFICE—On Clinton Street, two doors north of the Bank. y38

F. P. RANDALL, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Master in Chancery.* Fort Wayne Indiana. Office on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

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" W. Hyslop,	"
" Alex. Kevan,	"
" Jos Jamieson,	"
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OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

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OFFICE North-West Corner of Main and Calhoun Streets in Phœnix Block, over Foellinger's Shoe
FORT WAYNE, IND. y—41

HOMŒOPATHIST.

DR. BOWEN has removed his office one door south, and can now be found over Stapleford's store, ever ready and attentive, to the interests of his patients, to practice HOMŒOPATHY in its purity.

N. B. Books, Medicines, and Cases for sale.—Residence at Wm. Bowen's, Barr Street. 37

Dr. Woodworth

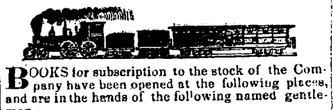
HAS removed his Office to his house, on the corner of Clinton and Wayne streets, directly back of the 1st Presbyterian Church, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 23.h, 1854 34

DR. C. E. STURGIS, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery at his office on Calhoun street. Those requiring his services will meet with prompt attention
Fort Wayne, August 18th, 1847. tf8

HOMŒOPATHY.

P. M. LEONARD, M.D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as *Homœopathic Physician, and Surgeon.* He may be found at the Office of Dr Brooks, on Calhoun Street, first building north of Canal Bridge, at all times when not professionally engaged ply8

Fort Wayne & Mississippi Railroad.



BOOKS for subscription to the stock of the Company have been opened at the following places, and are in the hands of the following named gentlemen:

Rensselaer, by Dr. G. A. Moss,
Winamac, by William D. Barnett,
Rochester, by Anthony F. Smith,
Liberty Mills, by John Comstock.
Fort Wayne, by Allen Hamilton.

A. HAMILTON, President.
R. E. FLEMING, Secretary. tf38

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Fort Wayne, August 16th 1852. 3tf.

Independence day.

We publish the article on *Independence day* written by the able Editors of the State Sentinel, and commend it to the consideration of our readers as containing many important facts relative to the organization of our Government.

Tuesday was the universary of American Independence. On the fourth of July, 1776, just 78 years ago, the Congress of the United Colonies agreed to a Declaration of Independence. That Declaration was prepared by a Committee of five, appointed on the 11th of June 1776. That Committee consisted of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Livingston.

On this day seventy-eight years ago, the Congress assembled, asserted that the Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States. From that time the words "United Colonies" were changed to "United States," in all commissions and other instruments. On the 15th of November 1777, the articles of confederation and perpetual union were agreed to by the Delegates of the thirteen original States in Congress assembled—these were ratified by eight States, on the 9th of July 1778, and by the other five at different times during the years '78, '79 '81., On the 17th of September, 1787, the constitution of the United States was adopted—it went into operation on the 4th of March, 1789. It was ordained and established in order to form "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." This is the language of the framers thereof, and from it we may gather an idea of the inestimable value which our fathers placed upon a union of these States.

Thus the union of the "Old Thirteen" was complete—thus the Government was permanently established.

The States which have been admitted into the Union since that time, have been on an equal footing with the original States in all respects. This has been the unvaried practice of Congress. Not to impose any conditions upon the new States incompatible with the doctrine of entire sovereignty except in those matters the constitution delegates to the General Government, would be to institute them as provinces of the original States and subject to their control. By the admission of new States upon an equal footing, the compact is not altered or modified. Each new State becomes a party. Our system of government was intended to be, and is adopted to expension and the Constitution recoguizes the right of distinct communities of people to asume an independent position—to make their own local laws and provide for their own domestic concerns; hence, it made provision for the admission of new States. Our Government has no colonial possession—the General Government being limited in its powers—not possessing the attributes of unlimited sovereignty, is restrained from the exercise of authority over the domestic affairs of a people.

In the language of a commentator upon the Constitution, it was deemed a pre-requisite that the people proposing to form a new State, should have a republican form of government, one not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. This is the only restriction imposed—this is the only condition necessary. The States admitted have the right to change their Constitution and their laws, in any respect whatever, so that they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The people of the several States, whether or not they be the old States, or the States admitted since, have the same right under the Constitution.

There is no distinction recognized by THE CONSTITUTION. Indiana and Virginia stand upon the same platform—Kentucky and Missouri upon the same—there is no condition or restriction binding either, other than is contained in the Constitution.

The Constitution is the COMPACT, and that compact provided for the admission of new States, having a republican form of Government; and that they should have a republican form of government is the only requisite Congress should not inquire into the prejudices of the people as to any internal matters of their own concern. The only question to be asked by Congress is, has this State a republican form of Government? Is there anything in its Constitution inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States? The idea that the Federal Government should exercise control over the people of the States, was repudiated by the Convention which framed the Constitution. The idea of a "Colony" was rejected, and the rights of independent communities were fully recognized. The people of the old thirteen States endeavored to form a Government which would not stand in the relation to them which Great Britain had sustained—one which should yield to each community or colony (as it then was), the right of representation, and the right to control their affairs. These were denied, and the revolution was commenced.

The basis of our Constitution is the ruling idea of "State sovereignty." The Colonies threw off the yoke of oppression, and resolved that "the Colonies are, and of right ought to *be free and independent States*,"—that is, that *each colony* should be a *free and independent State*. There were no articles of confederation, no Constitution, when the Declaration was made, and it seemed to be the aim of the Colonists to absolve themselves from allegiance to the Government of Great Britain and assert their independence as distinct communities—as States for *itself*.

Bear in mind the fact, that when the confederation was formed, and the Constitution adopted, *each* State was consulted. There was no concentrated power authorized to act for the whole, but each State had the right to act for itself. *Any one of the original States* could have refused to enter into the compact, and under the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and under the articles of confederation, could have remained outside—refused to become a member of the union, and nothing in the articles of confederation or in the Constitution, could have *sanctioned* the interference of the General Government in forcing them into the Union. Each and every State which would have refused to sanction the Constitution, would have been entitled, under the laws of Nations and under the express sanction of the Declaration of Independence to have asserted its independence as a sovereignty.

The Colonies recognized no such power as a *confederated* and absolute power.

The *smallest of all* the original States had the same right to declare for or against its acceptance of the provisions of the Constitution, as the largest. New Hampshire and New York stood upon the same ground. Either of these could have refused, and asserted its entire independence of the Union. Either could have said, we refuse to enter into this Union, and we deny the right of the General Government to force us into it. Thus it will be acknowledged the doctrine of State sovereignty was full and completely recognized.

Until the ratification of the thirteen States, there was no Federal Government, such as we recognize. Suppose, that any one of the States should have refused its sanction, that State would have been entitled to declare for itself, as the principles of the Declaration asserted the right of the people to govern themselves.

As they all entered into the compact, and established their own form of Government, each for itself, they became partners in the Federal Government—no one State having more powers or privileges than another.

The territory which in course of time they might acquire, for the purpose of "new States," whether acquired from the original States, or from a foreign power, would be the property of all—common property, and no one State had any more right over it, than any, or all the others.

When, therefore, it becomes the duty of Congress to organize new territories under the sanctions of the Constitution, a great question presents itself, whether a portion of the confederacy shall control the territory: whether or not Congress shall interpose its authority to control the people of the *territories* in their legislation—in other words, whether or not, those territories shall be regarded as colonies or lands? It is almost necessary to say that this question involves the right of the people of the States to govern themselves. This is plain to any man, who reflects for a moment upon the objects and intention of the framers of our national Constitution.

Shall the new States admitted into the Union, under the Constitution, be admitted as provinces, subject to the control of the parent government, or shall they be recognized as new States, in all respects equal to the original States? He who understands the nature of our Federal Government, will answer that every *community has the right to govern itself, and make its own laws* and that no *restriction* can properly be imposed upon it, except that it sanction no *federal* authority other than that of *the United States*. That authority is limited and defined by the Constitution. We have thus briefly spoken of the nature and objects of the Constitutional Government of the United States. We do not desire to give a partisan character to an article of this kind, but as we believe that there is but one *national* party, in this land, and that, the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, we have set forth the basis of its creed—State Rights and Popular Sovereignty.

Standing upon that platform we declare that the people of the Territories have the right to govern themselves, and that Congress should not interfere in the admission of new States except to inquire into the nature of their Government—whether they have a republican form or not? If they have they are entitled to admission—if not they should be refused. But we cannot admit that Congress has the power to dictate to the people of any territory or State, what peculiar laws or institutions they shall have.

"Self-Government" is the basis of our Constitutional belief. The diffusion of power among the people is the grand conception of the Declaration of our National Independence. That declaration we publish to-day. Read it.

Remember, too, that when this glorious union was formed it was formed for strength and tranquility—that there might be no civil discord, and that it might be powerful to resist the attacks of foreign enemies; that it might have a commerce, the benefits of which each State might share alike—that it might have a navy to protect that commerce—that it might be a great and happy nation—the asylum for the oppressed—the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

Dismember this glorious Union! No! No! God preserve it as it is, with or without slavery. With all its faults we love it. The union is *our country, our country* the Union. Seperate these States! It would be like tearing the limbs of the body assunder. Each State, like the limb, would be lifeless, and *liberty* like the soul of man would depart to be gone forever.

In conclusion, we say, the return of this day suggests to us thoughts which we should not slight. Let us reflect upon the condition of parties. Let us turn statesmen for once, and comprehend, if we can, all the blessings which we enjoy, and which by the goodness of divine Providence have been conferred upon us; and let us ask ourselves—are we willing to change this Government? Will we dissolve this Union? If it is answered that Slavery exists in one portion of it, and that Slavery is an institution not congenial with the spirit of our Government, we ask you, in reply, are the slaveholding States anti-republican? Were they not original parties to the Constitutional compact? And when the question is presented to Congress whether or not they will admit a new State into the Union, we ask, would you be willing to refuse your consent the admission of a new State, upon an objection applicable to many of the States which have been admitted since the formation of the confederacy? The great and exciting question of the day is this:

Are we disposed to abide by the provisions and the guarantees of the Constitution? Are we in favor of the Union? Do we wish a dissolution? Our Union is with slaveholding States, and with those States we formed a partnership and made a contract. We have said that though Slavery is an evil, we desire *union* that we may have *strength*. Are we willing to continue in force the compact made by our fathers in 1787? Are we willing to abide by the compromises made at that that day? We think we need not answer for our readers. The patriotic response of a true American would be—We are! "THE UNION NOW, AND THE UNION FOREVER."

The true friend of the Union, through he be opposed to be institution of slavery, will respond. "The people of the States are as enlightened and christianized as are the members of Congress.

"Self-interest is not a controling principle with them, more than with the delegates whom we sent to Congress."

"Leave this question to the States, and in the time all will be right."

In conclusion, we say that every true American will, in the language of the Father of his country respond, "Let us frown *indignantly* upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Street Preaching—Church Burning.—No one can look through the newspapers of the country without being struck with the great increase of crime, chiefly in our large northern cities. Every form of crime seems to be on the increase. There is one, however, that has recently been repeated with an alarming and a most disgraceful frequency—church burning. Mobs of excited fanatics, incited and led on by impious vagabond street preachers, have either burnt or otherwise destroyed many of the sacred buildings that have been dedicated by Catholics to the worship of God. Most of the churches, however, that have been destroyed, have been destroyed under cover of the darkness and by unknown persons.

When street-preaching, which at best is but a nuisance, has become an instrument in the hands of hypocrites and rascals to instiguate mobs of fools and fanatics to preaches of the peace, public disturbances, and the destruction of churches, it is time that these street-preachers should be arrested in their mad career and punished with the utmost severity of the law.

The quarrels, broils, and fights between the Protestants and Catholics are on the increase. They are stimulated by these vagabond street-preachers, who, we are inclined to think, are generally merely the catspaws of certain political associations, whose interest it is to keep alive the feuds between the natives and the foreigners, the Protestants and the Catholics. The sermons of these howling blaspheners do not manifest any of the characteristics of true religion. They are coarse tirades and bitter invectives against all who differ from them either in birth or religion.

The first railroad in Brazil was opened on the 30th of April last, the inauguration ceremonies taking place in presence of the Emperor and Empress, and an immense concourse of the leading personages of the empire.

(*From the Washington Union*)

Democratic Party.

The present attitude of the democratic party cannot fail to extort admiration even from its most decided adversaries. While the abolitionists have shorn the whig party in twain, leaving the one half entirely in the hands of the northern fanatics, and forcing the other half to take up arms against its former associates—and this as a matter of sheer self-defence—the democrats have consolidated their strength in one united body extending not to a single section, but embracing both sections of the Union, and co-operating with all the zeal and efficiency which animated them in the most glorious days of our political history. The whigs of the north are combined not only against the South, but against their former friends in the South. So blindly have they yielded to the influence of fanaticism, that there is not a single whig in the North who has the courage to raise his voice for those who are now hunted down by furious zealots, and who are as much entitled to his respect and his support as if they were his immediate neighbors. This state of things exists for the first time: and it is one of the most threatening aspects of the present period. We fully realize it when we contrast the northern whig action with the democratic party, and ask ourselves, how much the Union would be worth if the latter were united with its whig antagonist, and accepted the abolition creed as an unalterable and undying convenant against fifteen sovereign sister States, or nearly one-half of the confederacy? The imminent danger of the public tranquility, and the inappreciable importance, as a practical and palpable fact, of the democratic party, to the vast social and political interests involved in the American Union, may be estimated from this point of view at one and the same time. Observing men have seen how steadily all the movements of the whig opposition have tended to a sectional organization confined to the North. They have also noticed the sacrifices and the intrepidity of the democracy of the free States it breasting the fanaticism which has toiled with herculean power to compel the democracy to cut loose from the South, and to swell the ranks of that northern movement which, once embarked in its career, will stop at nothing short of the abolition of slavery, no matter at what sacrifice of law and humanity. In a word, men are constrained, whether they will or not, to venerate and to applaud the democratic party, not only for what it has done, but for what it has forborne to do. There are many evidences of the truth of this, beside the instructive events of the present time.

We take the broad ground that every measure which the whig party of the North has made its own must certainly have resulted in national humiliation and disaster if the democratic party had not thrown its. If in the path way, and resisted and defeated each proposition in detail, as soon as it became manifest. Had the present abolitionized whig party been strong enough, it would have defeated the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California; and even as it was the efforts in that direction embraced the great mass of the working machinery of the whig party, and were more than once on the eve of being crowned with success. On other occasions, the whigs have made a tremendous rush against liberal revenue laws. We have seen them build up a great bank, and fly, terror stricken, before the ruin and the dismay it created. The whig bankrupt law was an engine of almost supernatural mischief. Whig tendencies—we have almost said whig practices—in favor of profuse expenditures would soon render the public treasury insolvent, if not sternly checked. Whig proclivity to make terms with any faction, no matter how reckless and how abandoned, has more than once shaken northern society to its foundations. Each of these dangers has been met as soon as it showed its head, or as soon as its purposes have been disclosed, and each has been corrected or destroyed by the instinctive sagacity and the strong hand of the democratic party.

This brief retrospect is intended less to recall what it may be unpleasant to many good men to see, than to show how eloquently the voice of history vindicates the claim of our great party to the gratitude of the country, and to prove that what is now regarded as the surest bulwark of the public peace and the people's safety—we mean the Democratic party—has been the result, not of the fidelity and unselfishness, and patriotism and courage of a day, or of a year, but of a long consistent, and almost uninterrupted career of good deeds, and of uncalculating devotion to the principles which often demanded self sacrifices, and quite as often threw those into minority who honestly advocated them.

The Democratic party stands like a great wall between opposing and hostile extremes. While it exists the infidel demagogous may paofane the memory of the holy past, and their horrid blasphemies will injure themselves alone. While it lasts, revengeful and infuriate mobs will seek in vain to resist the laws. While it lasts, the perjured organs of disunion will hope lessly toil to mutilate the Constitution. Calmly, resolutely, and with all its great energies, long may it stand to dery the common enemy, to denounce the secret foe and to keep alive in the heart of men that love for the heroes and sages of the revolution, without which the example they have left to us would soon cease to be respected or obeyed.

We often turn with contempt from those who, feeling the full force of the claims of the Democratic party upon popular applause and gratitude, and yet, from recent opposing connexions, unwilling to admit what they cannot deny, do not hesitate to descend to the poor malignity of seeking out individual instances in the ranks of Democratic party, in the hope of being able to lessen the lofty fame which surrounds that organization in the aggregate! There are Southern Whig papers who delight occasionally in this wretched injustice—papers conducted by men who see the Democracy of the free States battling the enemies of the Constitution and fighting down the fierce revolts of fanatic mobs, and breasting the maddening torrents of fanaticism; and yet, these leader of public opinion are too ready to forget what is due to the right and the truth, by seeking to cheapen the consistency and courage of those who do their duty in face of so many fearful odds. But all will not avail. THE DAYS OF THE WHIG PARTY, AS A NATIONAL PARTY ARE NUMBERED. Mr. Webster's prophetic soul saw this fact from the narrow isthmus between him and the grave. He beheld the vision of the thick-coming future. He saw that any attempt to re-unite the Whigs of the South and the Whigs of the North would be only to sacrifice the former, and to pave the way for the overthrow of the Union. He felt that he was the last of the race of Northern Whigs who would courageously stand up and resist the fanaticisms of the free States: and with his dying breath, he besought his friends to act out what must have been, at that hour, almost inspiration. Thus his final political aspiration was an involuntary tribune to the attitude of the Democratic party, as the true soldier of the Constitution, and as the only bulwark, in the North, against the menaces and machinations of the Abolitionists.

Only a Breach of Trust.—The New York *Mirror* says that Suhuyler, who, by his fraudulent issues of New Haven Railroad stock, swindled innocent parties, and confiding friends out of twomillion dollars, can not be punished, caught, as severely as the poor woman who steals a loaf of bread for her children. It is only a *breach of trust!* L-a-w.

Murder.—We have learned from Marshal Spranger, of a most outrageous murder, committed in the vicinity of Waterville, in this county, on Tuesday night. The circumstances, as we learn them, were as follows:

Three canal boats were going up the canal in company. As they left Waterville, there was some strife as to speed. The driver of the first boat put a knife into his saddle, and threatened to kill any driver that might attempt to pass. Soon afterwards the driver of the second boat, a young man, recently employed in the U. S Navy, was about to pass, when the driver of the first dismounted, drew his knife, and attempted to stab him. The crew of the first boat called upon their drived to desist, which he did for a moment, but then turned and aimed a blow from an opposite direction, stabbing the second driver in the breast, the knife passing through his body, and inflicting a wound which proved fatal within a very few minutes.

A remark made by the murderer, showing that the act was premeditated and malicious, so incensed the crews of his own and the other two boats, that they determined to hong him on the spot, and would have done so but for timely interference. He was taken before Squire Barney, of Waterville, and committed to the couty jail, where he now awaits his trial.

Church Burned by a Mob.—A church was burned in Bath, Me., by a mob of fifteen hundred persons on the 6th inst. The disturbance was created by the so-called "Angel Gabriel," who had been speaking to a crowd of persons, and had so influenced them, that they proceeded to the Roman Catholic Church, known as the "Old South street Church," and set fire to it in thirty different places. The church was burned to the ground.

Whig Patriotism.—All who remember how earnestly and unitedly the Whig press stood by Millard Fillmore, when President, in calling out the military in Boston to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, in approving of it as President, and of the compromises of 1850, and the influence of his administration to secure their passage, must be convicted of their sincerity in denouncing, with affected patriotsism, a continuance of similar measures, Mr. Fillmore without any such pledge. Taking all these facts into consideration, the attempt to resuscitated the Whig party on an anti-slavery issue is simply ridiculous.—*Kalida Venture.*

☞ During Commodore Perry's late visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette. Hereafter, a strong stomach may be considered as a high recomendation of our Japanese diplomatists.

☞ The Tammany Hall Democratic Committee have passed a series of resolutions against the Know Nothings, the preamble of which is as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States declares "that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and whereas, if there can be no exclusion from office in consequence of a man's religious tenets, it is self-evident that there can be no restriction of the right of suffrage growing out of that cause; whereas the greatness and glory of this Republic have been materially advanced by the industry, energy and patriotism of a large portion of its citizens of foreign birth: and whereas, it is anti-Republican, anti-Democratic and anti-Christian to proscribe any man or set of men because differing with us in religious opinions, or because they are not of American nativity.

☞ Grasshoppers are nothing more nor less than an army of tobacco chewers. A Cattaraugus tobacco grower says—

"This spring as an experiment, I devoted about an acre of land to the growth of tobacco. The crop did finely, and in a short time the plants had attained to the height of nearly five inches. Business called me to Buffalo. I was gone just two days, but in that brief period every vestige of my tobacco had been eaten up by the grasshoppers; and sir, incredulous as it may seem, one large, hungry looking specimen of the marauders, which I saw sitting upon a stump as I entered the field, actually had the cheecity to *ask me for the chew I had in my mouth!*"

The Indiana banks are moving with a view to establish an agency here for the redemption of their paper. The proposition is to furnish Eastern exchange at 1-2 premium to the brokers.—The Ohio State Stock Bank is also about to establish an agency on Third street. The probability is that nearly all the country banks will unite in this arrangement, which is the only one that can prevent their notes from being returned for redemption about as fast as issued.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A shocking accident recently occured off Cape Sable, N. B. The clipper ship, *Tradewind*, of New York, came in collision with the ship *Olympia*, for Liverpool from Boston, both ships sinking. Twenty-four lives have been lost. The others, 96 in number, were rescued by a Belgian brig and brought to New York.

☞ We are indebted to an esteemed friend in Brunswick county for the following amusing anecdote. Of course we shall hold him responsible for its accuracy, which we doubt not:—During a Circuit Court in one of the take, sworn all the juries and witness on a copy of the "[illegible] of Jackson" the book being similarly bound with the Testament usuall employed for that purpose. "It makes not the least difference, Mr. Turnbull," said the facetious Judge (John Y. Mason) when [illegible] of the blunder. "It makes not the least difference, Sir; I had as soon have the people of Dromgoole's county sworn on "the Life of Jackson" as on any book."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

☞ Our readers will remember an incident that we published in May last, relative to Mr. and Mrs. Horton of Owego, who finding that a tree had fallen across the track of the N. Y and Erie Railroad, took measures to warn the approaching train, and thereby saved many lives and much valuable property. Mr. Horton took off his red flannel drawers, tore them asunder, and with one half signaled the down train, while his wife, with the other half signaled the up train. We are gratified to see that the Company have not suffered this noble conduct to go unrewarded—and have sent to Mrs. H a beautiful silk dress, accompanied by a chief pass for the worthy pair over the road.—*Buffalo Express.*

☞ *Rear Admiral Price*, commanding at Callao, has received directions to commence at once, hostile measures against Russian ships and property. The rear admiral has ordered the crews of the squadron to practice daily, and intimates to the men this opinion that there will be done upon this station by the squadron under his orders that Great Britain has a right to expect from it a proper account of Russian frigates that are known to be now upon the station, as well as of the numerous privateers that it is known soon will be."

The City Council of Louisville has refused to pay R. J. Ward's bill for the damages done to his house in the late riot.

The Gadsden Treaty.—The following are the leading points in the new treaty with Mexico for the carrying into effect of which an appropriation of $ 10,000,000 has just been voted by both Houses of Cougress:

1st. Mexico cedes to the United States a strip of territory, known as the *Mesilla Vally*, which is supposed to be rich in precious minerals, and possessing a fertile soil.

2d. The United States government is released from the duty, rejoined upon it by the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty, of protecting the Mexican frontier against the Apache, Camanche, and other Indians.

3. Gives the United States the privilege of transporting mails and the property of the United States across the Isthmus of *Tehuantepec* free of imposts. It also provides that no higher charge shall be made upon the transit of citizens of the United States and their property, than upon the persons and property of other nations.—Passports are not required of passengers.

4th. The free navigation of the California gulf is accorded to vessels of the United States. This clause not only opens Mazatlan and Sonoro to the traffic of our people, but admits them to the pearl fisheries, for which that gulf has been celebrated.

The following brief summary of the siege of Silistria is given by the London correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and will be found interesting.

Again an act has closed in the great Eastern tragedy: the siege of Silistria has been raised, and the Russians are in full retreat. The history of this siege is most remarkable. It was in the last days of March that Gen. Luders crossed the Danube and occupied the little forts of Isaktsha, Matchin and Tultscha, and advanced to the wall of Trajan, without meeting with great [illegible]. Still he had to remain in the Dobrodscha, the arrival of fresh troops from Russia, [illegible] sally, destroyed the Russian works, and took even one of the Danube islets, from whence a battering train of the Russians had annoyed the besieged garrison. The Generals, Gorschakoff, Chrulieff and Luders, are said to be among the wounded. The Russian loss was enormous. On the 16th the siege was raised.

The Grapeshot.—The New Orleans Delta of the 27th ult., say that the Pampero, from San Juan to New Orleans, was fired into by the clipper Grapeshot; and intimates that great mystery surrounds the movements of this celebrated vessel.

Disinfecting of Putrid, Noxious Gases.—The following is from the "Courier and Enquirer," by E. Merriam, and will be found very efficacious for the purposes specified:

"A simple, cheap, and easy way of disinfecting putrid, noxious, fetid and inophtic gases, and putrid animal matter, may be accomplished by the free use of soda ash and quick lime. Dissolve twenty-five pounds of soda ash in five buckets of boiling hot water and while hot slake, twenty five pounds of quick lime, and as soon as slaked, (which, if the lime is good, will not exceed five minutes,) mix the fresh slaked lime while hot with the solution of the soda ash, stirring it thoroughly for five minutes, by which time the lime will have taken up the carbonic acid of the soda ash: then pour the hot mixture into the privy vault, and it will in a few hours convert the impure and fetid gases into ammonia, and entirely divest the premises of any unpleasant effluvia, and render the atmosphere perfectly salubrious and healthy. Soda ash of eighty per c

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, 4th District,
ALVIN P. HOVEL, of Posey County.
For Secretary of State,
NEHEMIAN HAYDEN, of Rush Country.
For Treasurer of State,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington Co.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.
For Superintendent of Public Instructions,
WM. C. LARABEE, of Putnam County.

A New Volume of the Sentinel

Will be commenced on Saturday, the 8th of July next, and we hope as many of our readers as can will continue to pay up by that time and take a new start. It will be such a novelty to one of them to settle up, that we feel quite a philanthropic desire to be instrumental in furnishing the rare delight.

We design enlarging the Sentinel so as to give our readers nearly *one half more news* than at present, and make it THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE STATE. The enlargement will be made as soon as we can complete the necessary arrangements and procure a NEW PRESS of corresponding dimensions.

To meet the heavy outlay we shall naturally incur in these improvements we confidently hope our friends will interest themselves in extending our circulation. There are but few who could not, if they would try, induce at least one neighbor or friend to subscribe, and we hereby appoint each subscriber to act as a committee of one for this purpose.

As a further inducement to new subscribers, we will furnish the Sentinel to CLUBS at the following reduced rates:

Five copies, and one to the person getting up the club, for $7. 50; Ten copies, and one do. for $12.50

Payment in all cases to be made in advance.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

The Democrats of Wayne Townsip are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday August the 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect twenty delegates to the county Convention, and to appoint a Township Committee for the year ensuing.

PETER KISER.
F. D. LASSELLE, } Tp. Committee.
P. J. WISE,

July 22d 1854.

Congressional Convention.

It has been intimated to us that a convention of delegates from each county in the 10th District would be held in Albion, Noble County, the fourth Wednesday in August, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. We think it is time that Notices to that effect were handed in for publication throughout the District by the Corresponding Secretary and Central Committee.

Hon. John Pettit.

We invite the especial attention of our readers to the article copied from the "Washington Union", the Administration organ and the able exponent of Democratic principles, with regard to the controversy between Mr. Pettit and Mr. Benton, as to the inviolability of the Missouri compromise. It gives a fair and gentlemanly statement of the facts deducible from the recent letter of the latter to the Editor of the *Lafayette American*, in which he makes use of the *lowest, vilest* and most *unbecoming derogatives* and *epithets* of the former that could well emanate from the lips of man. A communication couched in such language illy becomes the illiterate or barbarism and much more the man who now, and has for more than thirty years occupied a seat in one or the other halls of the National Legislature, and had all the advantages that tend to refinement, intelligence and the betterment of the mental and moral man.

You will observe in his letter that it contains inconsistencies and is a contradiction to what he has proclaimed during the present session of Congress, as well as the chapter in his history alluded to in said letter. Read for yourselves and you will conclude as all unprejudiced minds must, that his attack on the "*old Buss-piece*" is one of the most rediculous unprovoked things that he ever wrote, and unmistakable proof that he is in his dotage. He exercises no influence any more in the Halls of Congress and little elsewhere. He has outlived his usefulness and his fame.

It is a matter of curiosity with many in Congress, as well as throughout the country, whether the "*Old Brass-piece*" will consider the matter worthy of notice and let flicker at "*Old Bullion.*" We hope that since the facts are plain and indisputable, that Indiana's "Old Brasspiece" will not discharge against him, but overlook his indiscretion and pity his infirmities For it is well known that he who receives one load from *this "Old Brasspiece"* will never survive to hear its thunderings again.

The Know Nothings.—The reply of the *Standard* to our last article concerning these *fellers*, is so "*funny*" and couched in such *supremely eloquent language*, that we should not be surprised to learn that the *spirit* of *Patrick Henry* inspired and directed the medium while writing—for surely such forcible conclusions and noble sentiments never originated in an ordinary mind.

Our thanks are due the Hon. E. M. CHAMBERLAIN for a copy of the census Report. It is a valuable work.

Is it so?

The Editor of the "Times," in speaking of the Resolution which appeared in our proceedings of a Democratic meeting held Saturday, the 8th inst., at the "Buzzards Roost," so denominated when *Democrats assemble there*, when *Whigs and the odds and ends of every thing*, then the *Court House*, commending the *Hon. John Pettit* for his faithful adherence to the principles of the great Democratic party and his untiring and ceaseless vigilance to their advancement, says "that John Pettit has represented the *moral* element of those who indicted this resolution," is unquestionably true. And when he declared the Constitution of the U. S., to be "*a self-evident lie*," we suppose that it was such an advance movement in degration that it sent a thrill of joy into the hearts of those who are living in the cess pools of political degeneracy as conveying a hope that they would soon be able to prostrate all to their own insignificance." Now, that *Mr. Pettit* ever declared the *Constitution* of the U. S. to be "*a self-evident lie*," *is not true in substance or fact*, and we demand the "*Times*" *man* to produce the authority, or else stand convicted before the public as a *falsifier* and a *willful misrepresenter of the truth.*

Readers, that you may know what Mr. Pettit did say, we refer you to page 7 of his Speech in pamphlet form, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 20, 1854, on the Nebraska & Kansas Bill, and if you are not in possession of the same, we will furnish you with the document which speaks for itself. Mr. Pettit was not alluding to, or speaking of the Constitution of the U. S. when he used the words charged, but was speaking of and had direct reference to the *Declaration of Independence*. The remark was made when alluding to the sentence "We hold these truths to be self-evident, *that all men are created equal.*"

Now, what motive, what inducement instigated this perversion of the truth on the part of *John W. Dawson, wholesale Editor of the Fort Wayne Times*, is beyond our comprehension, unless, of his hatred and inveterate [illegible] wards him as a politician and a man. We had boggle until now, that it was impossible for man to be so *gluttoned with vengeance, or so depraved at heart* as to characterize his enemies by changing their public declarations, especially when they appear in print. We know that this man, Pettit, has ever been on the alert for Whig tricks and quite to ready for them, in exposing their schemes and frauds, but yet, we think that there is still no excuse for altering or changing his declarations, even if they should not be pleasant to the ears of *Whigs, Abolitionists and Sore-heads.* We know too that he is a very plain spoken individual, and never hesitates to divulge the truth, even should it operate unfavorably to the designs of the classes named. We also know that it is not the first time in his life that he has been *falsified, villified and abused* by *Whig, Abolition*, and *Know Nothing Editors*, and it will not be at all *marvelous* if he should *survive the pitiless-pellings* of so great a man as the Editor of the Times.

But after all we may be to fast, as he is a "*Know Nothing*" and claims a conspicuous place in their Society. Don't be so anxious friend, *nature* has already made you *more conspicuous* than is ever in the power of the Society to do Hence, if you do not know the difference between the *Constitution* of the *U. S.* and the *Declaration of American Independence, owing to this similarity*, we ask your pardon for having indulged so freely upon your presumed intelligence.

The Mongrel Ticket.

Our neighbor of the "Times" says that a friend of his suggests that the following Ticket be presented to the electors of the County for support, viz:

For Congress,	Hon. Samuel Brenton.
" Senator,	Chas. Case, Esq.,
" Represent.,	C. Parker, (Fanner) of St. Joseph.
" Sheriff,	Geo. Hand, of Eel River.
" Treasurer,	H. Rudisill Jr., Ft. Wayne.
" CountyCom'r,	James Vandegrift "
" Com. P. Pros.	IsaacJenkinson Esq. "
" Circuit "	J. P. Greer, Esq., Wells Co.

All right, Neighbor; we are glad to know that you are not yet entirely "despised and rejected of men," and that some good friend has advised with you in reference to the foregoing ticket. But allow us to predict that you will have accomplished wonders when you get *Henry J. Rudisill's consent to unite* with any such crowd for the purpose of *political action*, much less to be a *candidate* on a *Ticket headed by one of the most rabid Whigs and Abolitionists and one of the oldest political sinners in the State.* And our friend *Jenkinson and Case*, we think, are a little to *cute* to be *muzzled* for the benefit of others; and, besides, they have no desire to be defeated, which they are sure to be, if the Democracy roll up and tumble up, any way, to get up to the pools as they are sure to do second Tuesday of October. As to the rest we have reason no to believe but what they will consent to be candidats and express many thanks to their friends who suggested their names.

"What is Christianity"!—In to-day's paper you will find a list of Resolutions recently adopted by the "General Association of Connecticut." We have heretofore expressed in brief terms our deep regrets that those who claim to be called of God to preach his Gospel to a Sinful world should so far forget themselves as to enter the political pool and thereby render their efforts unworthy in the sight of *Him* who sent them, and unsuccessful in redeeming and winning souls to God. O! how can men, claiming to the intelligent, and trusting in the truths of the Bible for their Security against the ravages of Sin, throw off Jehovah's Bucklar, and descend their pulpits and preach resistance to law, and cause the disturbance of public peace. Their hearts are blistered with corruption, and God has forsaken them because they are joined to idles. It has always been our opinion that Ministers should never allow themselves to mingle with the politics of the country, or take advantage of their position in dictating to others what course they should pursue in relation to issues agitating the public mind. They will have done well, when they have done all that their Lord and master exacts of them, without attempting to creat a feeling of distrust or excite hatred or enmity between political parties. The exigencies of the sinner are much more perilous and more to be cared for by the Ministry than the affairs of States, or Territories. Time and space will not permit us to dwell longer on this subject *at present*, at some future period we may have occasion to advert to it again.

Death of W. G. Ewing.—A dispatch has been received stating that this Gentleman, who has long been a resident of this city, died of Cholera. Where, we have not yet learned.

The Saturday Night Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, *Pop-gun Smith* held forth at the Court House, and wonderful to tell, accomplished the great work of *extinguishing* our friend and fellow citizen F. P. RANDALL with a fine pair of *silk gloves.* We have always thought that he was better calculated for a *play-acter* than anything else; the nature of the man is such as to entitle him to a great deal of *courtesy* and *respect*, and the dear people committed a great impropriety, and especially the *Democracy*, when they know that the *Mr. Smith, late of Hamilton County, Ohio*, was coming to settle among them, about a year ago, that they did not meet him with a *coach and six*, accompanied with *bands of music* and *songs of welcome*, to induct him to our lovely village. O! dear! How badly we feel!

The last report from the Physician of Col. Randall is, that he is better and will most likely recover from the severity with which he was treated on that Saturday evening by the said Mr. Smith, and will probably, if he considers him *large* enough *potatoes*, soon be able to handle the said Pop-gun, without gloves?

He also alluded to *Joseph Sinclair* and the *Drummond light of the Sentinel.* The former is in weekly publication by the Times, and the latter, being a young man, will most likely outlive his *vituperations.*

Gen. W. O. BUTLER declines the appointment of Governor of Nebraska Territory.

We clip from the *Republican Argus* the following well timed remarks in relation to the position of parties and solicit the attention of our readers to the facts therein contained.

Aspect of Parties

It is a fixed fact that they *National Whig Party* is dead. There is no longer an effort made to keep up its distinct organization. Throughout New England the mass of those who once constituted the triumphant whig party, have united with the abolitionists and are content to take for their leaders *Theodore Parker, Wendell Philips, Lucretion Mott, &c.*, in the place of DANIEL WEBSTER and EDWARD EVERETT, and other national men. Here and in other sections whiggery is merged in *Know Nothingism*, and those who once claimed to have all the decency and all the intelligence, now write themselves down as *knowing nothing.* We felt called upon by a sense of duty to deny the former groundless assumptions of boastfull whiggery—because we had indubitable evidence that other beside themselves possessed *equal* decency and intelligence. We do not fell disposed to dispute with any man who may choose to call himself *stupid*, and to avow unasked that he *knows nothing.* Thank heaven this is yet a free country, and we say as said St. Paul, "If any man among you be ignorant let him remain ignorant," if he prefers it.—But then we look upon this as sheer affectation. These pretended know-nothing whigs, in fact known full well, that *as whigs* proclaiming the old obsolete doctrines of their party they must always be a hopeless minority. They know too, that if by some new, *side issues* they can manage to destroy the unite of the democratic party, they may with any new coalition which may be formed, have a chance for a share of "the spoils." See how this Know-Nothingism has worked so far. A whig mayor in Washington—a whig mayor in Philadelphia—ditto in Norfolk, ditto in almost every other place where the Knownothings have claimed a victory. Does this look as if these whig politicians know nothing? We have other and far more serious objections to an organization that proclaims was against the Constitution, and openly avows its enmity to an *equality of rights* and priveleges. These radical and *dangerous* errors, we shall discuss more at length hereafter, but at present our object is to arrest the attention of young and impulsive Democrats who may be misled by the specious pretensions of *ultra-Americanism*, and may by the very strenght of their patriotism be led into a hasty and ill-assorted alliance with their old political enemies. To all such we would say remember the old proverb—A MAN IS JUDGED (and his character determined) BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS. If you are found arrayed with those who would proscribe their fellow citizens because of a difference in religious opinions,—or because of a difference in the place of their birth—if you are enrolled with such an organization as this, the judgement of the country will pronounce you illiberal and bigoted—and falling far below the standard of a true republican, whose fundamental principle is *equal rights* and *equal privileges* for *each* and *every citizen.*—How proudly does this noble and christian principle contrast, with the secret oaths of those who band themselves together to deprive others of the privileges which they profess to value so highly.

From the Union.

What is Christianity?

1. *Resolved*, That, as representatives and associated pastors and ministers of the Congregational churches of Connecticut, we record our abhorrence of the wickedness in high places which has repealed the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and which, in so doing, has not only violated the public faith pledged in the act of 1820, but has put a new contempt upon the plainest principles of justice

2. *Resolved*, That the silence of the religious bodies and communities generally in the slaveholding States, at the perpetration of so great a crime, gives gainful evidence of delinquency in respect to principles and sympathies that are essential to Christian integrity; and that we do especially regret, at such a time as this, the silence of the chief judicatories of the Presbyterian church with which we are in correspondence—a silence which destroys the glory of their ancient testimony against the barbarous and wicked institution of slavery.

3. *Resolved*, That, as the ministers of Christ, and as watchmen for souls, we are required to sound an alarm in God's holy mountain against the extension of systematized and organized oppression, and that we entreat our fellow ministers, and our brethren throughout our common country, to pray earnestly against this wickedness, and to conjoin with prayer all right, promt, combined, and energetic action.

4. *Resolved*, That while we have heard the statement of Dr. Stiles with much interest and high respect for himself, and with a desire to co-operate with all that we deem wise efforts to extend the Gospel of Christ, yet that this body regard the American Home Missionary Society correct in its position not to grand aid to slaveholding missionaries.

To carry out the spirit and principles of these resolutions, I recommend that, at their next meeting, the association adopt the following in addition, viz:

Whereas we learn from the 17th chapter of Genesis, verses 12 and 13, that Father Abraham held slaves, "bought with his money." Therefore,

Resolved, That God ought not to have selected as the chosen father of his chosen people, and we repudiate him altogether as the "father" of such of the "faithful" as we claim to be.

Resolved, That Jesus Christ committed a great error when, in the story of Lazarus and the rich man, as recorded in Luke, 16th chapter, 19th to 31st verses, he placed Lazarus in Abraham's bosom, and we repudiate all such heavens as slaveholders' bosoms.

Resolved, That when the Angel of the Lord, as recorded in the 16th chapter of Genesis, verse 9, ordered the fugitive slave Hagar to return to her mistress and submit herself to her hands, (though she had dealt hardly with her,) he committed a great wrong, inasmuch a such conduct implied that Heaven itself had its fugitive-slave law: and we will never consent to associate with such angles.

Resolved, That the laws of Moses are not the laws of God, nor are they of divine inspiration, though in the 25th chapter of Leviticus it is recorded that "the Lord spake unto Moses, saying" (verses 44 to 46) "both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bodemen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their famalies that are with you, which they begat in your land, and they shall be your possession; and ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you to inherit them for a possession. They shall be your bondmen forever."

Resolved, That if these be the words of God, then Israel's God is not our God, and we sound an alarm against such "systematized oppression," whether sanctioned by Israel's God or by the constitution and laws of the States or of the United States.

Resolved, That Paul, in imitating the example of the angle in the Old Testament, and sending the fugitive-slave Onesimus back to his master Philemon, instead of running him off to parts unknown, proved himself to be totally unworthy of being considered the Apostle of such Gentiles as we are, and we do not recognise his teachings or example as any authority for us.

Resolved, That the Gospel has been greatly improved since Christ's time; for that whereas he taught quiet submission to constituted authority, rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, obedience of servants to masters, submission to wrong in preference to strife and contention, relying for the reform of the work on the respectful teaching of the pur principles of the New Testament to maters and slaves, kings and paupers; our improved Gospel teaches us to "express our abhorrence of wickedness in high places" when political action there does not square with our opinions, to consider all as wanting in "Christian integrity" who do not buckle on political armor, rush into the collision of passions and prejuices, and pray for the suppression of slavery; not to the God of Israel, who ingrafted it upon their Constitution, but to "the unknown God" of our improved Gospel: and, finally, all who do not refuse "to grant aid to slaveholding missionaries" who go out to preach the old-fashioned Gospel, as exhibited in the Old and New Testament.

Now, Mr. Editor, I commend the foregoing to the serious consideration of all true Christians of the North. If their clergy and associations pursue a little further the career they now seem bent upon, they will find themselves in company with Garrison and his sect, who abjure the Bible, and the God of the Bible, simply that they may maintain their consistency on the subject of slavery. I am no advocate of slavery, but, if the Bible be true, a slaveholder may be as good a Christian as any enemy of slavery; and it our nothern friends shall be as unwilling to associate with slaveholders in heaven as they appear to be on earth, they will be very likely to find themselves in—*some other place.*

TRUTH.

From the Washington Union.

Col. Benton and the Missouri Compromise.

Col. Benton has said and done much of late which must be covered with a thick mantle of charity by all who desire to retain for his name any portion of that respect which attached to it in former days. Day by day he is making exhibitions of vindictiveness and weakness which are so inconsistented with his own character during that period of his life when he secured the popular esteem and confidence, that the metamorphosis seems unaccountable upon any process of reasoning which concedes to him the possession of his former vigorous intellect. The contemplation of the change is saddened by the evidence which presents his mind a mere slave to his passions, whilst there is sufficient vigor in the former to exhibit the latter in their full force. Nature formed him with streng passions but with an ordinary mind: to his credit, he labored and persevered in the cultivation and improvement of his mental faculties, until he secured the position awarded to men of high intellectual capacities and attainments. To a very considerable extent, the cultivation and enlargement of his intellect enabled him to curb and restrain those passions which, without such mental improvement, must always have been ungovernable; but the indications of the last few years prove that his intellect no longer retains the power to resist the dominion for which his natural passions have all the time struggled. Whether this mournful spectacle is to be attributed to the corroding influence of hopes deferred aspirations disappointed, or to the ruthless tooth of time, which spares no intellect, however capacious, or whether the sad result is the legitimate consequence of both causes combined, we do not care to determine. The great fact stands out in bold relief, that the Thomas H. Benton of the days of Andrew Jackson is not the Thomas H. Benton of later years. The democracy of the nation loved and confided in him as he was when he stood in the Senate, repelled the assaults made upon the Old Hero, and won the position of the friend of Jackson. As he is at this day, arrayed in close fraternity with the deadly enemies of the democratic party, indulging in unmeasured denunciations of all upon whom the democracy have bestowed their confidence for the firmness, consistency, and efficiency with which they have sustained the great principles of the party, his old admirers and friends can do no less than look with amazement and pity upon his fallen condition, and out of pure charity seek to account for his full upon principles of reasoning that will leave him in the full enjoyment of the reputation which he made before his bad passions obtained the mastery over a decaying intellect.

Such reflections as these have passed through our mind on several recent occasions when Colonel Benton has as onished the country by his strange eccentricities. They are forcibly revived and confirmed by a late exhibition of passion and weakness in a letter to a newspaper in Indiana, which is so remarkable for the courseness of its abuse and the grossness of its egotism, that we are constrained to notice it with unaffected regret. The letter is addressed to the editor of the Lafayette American, in reply to a late speech made by Senator Pettit of Indiana, in which he alluded to the fact that in 1836 Colonel Benton obtained the passage of a law by Congress which rescinded and altered the Missouri Compromise line. This fact was stated by Colonel Benton himself in his late speech against the Nebraska bill, and was at the time commented upon as furnishing a conclusive answer to his whole speech. It will be observed that Colonel Benton reiterates the same fact in his letter to the American, and yet because Senator Pettit alludes to it to show that even Colonel Benton did not regard the Missouri Compromise as "sacred," but was in fact the first man to violate it, Colonel Benton denounces him in language that certainly adds nothing to his character for the faithful observance of the courtesies of life. The chapter in his book referred to by Col. Benton details the fact stated by Senator Pettit as one of Senator Benton's great achievements, and yet when his own exploit is adduced in refutation of his present position, he becomes furious, and deals in the most vulgar strain of abuse. If this letter does not prove the correctness of our estimate of Colonel Benton's present fallen condition, we are greatly mistaken in the force of testimony. We deem it wholly unecessary to vindicate Senator Pettit from so wanton an attack; the assault is perfectly harmless, because it is accompanied by an acknowledgement of the truth of the fact stated by Mr. Pettit. More for the purpose of exhibiting Colonel Benton as he is than to defend Senator Pettit, we give place to the letter, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

JAMES HOWE, esq., Lafayette, Ind.—SIR: Your letter has just been received, informing me that Mr. Pettit, in a public speech in your town, stated that I was the first man to break the Missouri Compromise—that I had a law passed by Congress, annexing to the State a large territory, &c. Sir, your senator is a great liar and a dirty dog falsifying public history for a criminal purpose The Missouri Compromise line was not *violated* in annexing the Platte country. Both parties to the Compromise agreed to it, the free States being unanimous. There were not even yeas and nays upon it. The general assembly of Missouri requested it. We applied to the members personally and individually for their consent, which they gave; and without their consent no movement was made, he would have been made. The journals prove this. There is a full account of it in my "Thirty Years' View," in the chapter headed "Extension of the Missouri boundary"—also in my late Nebraska speech it is briefly alluded to, and that is probably all that the dirty dog knew about it, and which he falsified to answer his criminal purposes. I send you some of my Nebraska speeches and I hope you will find the chapter in the "Thirty Years," and see that this change in the line was asked as a *boon* from the northern States, and by them granted in a spirit of kindness, and in a way to prove that they would not suffer anti-slavery feelings to prevent them from doing and act of great favor to the State of Missouri, and for which all Missouri was thankful at the time, and I am still. Mr. Pettit must feel that his cause is vallanous when he can thus stand up before his constituents to falsify public history, and to justify his own violation of the Missouri Compromise, by telling a lie upon me.

Respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON.

As Col. Benton appeals to his book, and as that book fully sustains Senator Pettit, it is but justice to both of them to publish the chapter referred to. It is as follows:

"EXTENSION OF THE MISSOURI QUESTION.—This was a measure of great moment to Missouri, and full of difficulties in itself, and requiring a double process to accomplish it—an act of Congress to extend the boundary, and an Indian treaty to remove the Indians to a new home. It was to extend the existing boundary of the State so as to include a triangle between the existing line and the Missouri river, large enough to form seven counties of the first class, and fertile enough to sustain the consest population. The difficulties were threefold: 1. To make still larger a State which was already one of the largest in the Union. 2. To remove Indians from a possession which had just been assigned to them in perpetuity. 3. To alter the Missouri-Compromise line in relation to slave territory, and thereby convert free soil into slave soil. The two first difficulties were serious—the third formidable; and, in the then state of the public mind in relation to slave territory, this enlargement of a great slave State, and by converting free soil into slave, and impairing the Compromise line, was an almost impossible undertaking, and in no way to be accomplished without a generous cooperation from the members of the free States. They were a majority in the House of Representatives, and no act of Congress could pass for altering the Compromise line without their aid: they were equal in the Senate, where no treaty for the removal of the Indians could be ratified except by a concurrence of two-thirds—and all these difficulties to be overcome at a time when Congress was inflamed with angry debates upon abolition petitions, transmission of incendiary publications, imputed designs to abolish slavery: and the appearance of the criminating article in South Carolina entitled the "Crisis," announcing a southern convention and a secession, if certain northern States did not suppress the abolition societies within their limits within a limited time.

"In the face of all these discouraging obstacles the two Missouri senators, Messrs. Benton and Linn, commenced their operations. The first step was to procure a bill for alteration of the Compromise line and the extension of the boundary, it was obtained from the Judiciary Committee, reported by Mr. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, and passed the Senate without material opposition: it went to the House of Representatives, and found there no serious opposition to its passage. A treaty was negotiated with the Sac and Fox Indians, to whom the country has been assigned and was ratified by the requisite two-thirds: and this besides doing an act of generous justice to the State of Missouri, was the noble answer which northern members gave to the imputed design of abolishing slavery in the States! actually extending it! and by an addition equal in extend to such States as Delaware and Rhode Island; and by its fertility equal to one of the third class of States: and this accomplished by, the extraordinary process of altering a compromise line intended to be perpetual, and the reconversion of soil which had been slave, and, made free, back again from free to slave: and all this when, had there been the least disposition to impede the proper extension of a slave State, there were plausible reasons enough to cover an opposition, in the serious objections to enlarging a State already the largest in the Union—to removing Indians again from a home to which they had just been removed under a national pledge of no more removals—and to disturbing the Compromise line of 1820, on which the Missouri question had been settled; and the line between free and slave territory, fixed for national reasons, to remain forever. The author of this view was part and parcel of all that transaction—remembers well the anxiety of the State to obtain the extension—her joy at obtaining it—the gratitude which all felt to the northern members, without whose aid it could not have been done, and those magnanimous assistance, under such trying circumstances, he now records as one of the proofs (this work contains many others) of the willingness of the non-slaveholding part of the Union to be just and generous to their slaveholding brethren, even in disregard of cherished prejudices and offensive criminations. It was the second great proof to this effect at this identical sessions, the ratification of the Georgia Cherokee treaty being the other."

NEW YORK, July 12.

The royal mail steamer Asia arrived at her wharf this evening, with Liverpool dates to July 1

The Liverpool breadstuff marked was dull, and price on the decline. Flour had declined 1s. during the week, and recovered, closing heavy.—Western flour was quoted at 36s. 6d. a 37s. Baltimore and Philadelphia at 37s. a 37s. 6d. Wheat was nominal at 10s. 6d. a 11s. for red. Corn—limited amount sold at irregular rates white, 35s. a 36s.; yellow, 35s. 6d. a 36s.

The London money market was easier. Consols were quoted at 94.

But little had been done in the Liverpool provision market. Pork quiet. Lard unchanged.—Bacon dull. Rice—no sales.

Admiral Napier's fleet, it is stated, is anchored within 25 miles of Cronstadt.

The allied squadron has been ordered to blockade the Russian ports on the White sea on the 1st of August.

It is stated that an Austrian army, 80,000 strong, will within ten days, be stationed in the principalities, from the frontier of Dalmative to Bokovina.

Three British ships threw shells into Broomerand on the 21st of June, by which several buildings were burned and much property destroyed.

The embarkation of the French troops at Varna still continued.

The French and English it is stated had 60,000 troops between Varna and Shumla.

It is stated that in the last encounter at Silistria between the Russians and the Turks, the latter lost 1,400 men and the former 1,500.

The pontoon bridge at Kalarasch had been destroyed by storm, in which encounter 500 Russians were drowned.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Czar's answer to the Austrian note had not yet arrived.

ENGLAND.—The position just taken by Austria is looked upon with distrust. Many believe her object in taking possession of the principalities is to aid the Emperor of Russia. The conclusion of the reciprocity treaty has been announced in Parliament. In the Lords, the Canadian bill had passed through committee.

FRANCE.—Nothing of special interest from France. Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte had fractured his leg by a fall from his horse. Considerable rain had fallen, and wheather favorable to crops.

THE LATEST.

The Czar had left St. Petersburgh for the south—his object believed to be to inspect the fortresses on the Black sea.

The expedition of allies against Crimea was fitting out in Varna and other ports.

The flight of Russians from the principalities confirmed.

The new Austrian loan will amount to 350,000,000.

The fortifications of St. Petersburgh continued incessantly.

French papers deny that Russia evacuated the principalities from respect to Austria, and say that it was from fear of being driven out.

Mehemet Pasha was marching to the relief of Rassova with 20,000 men.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRINTER'S FEES:
Subscribers, $1 00; non-subscribers, $3 00.

Ed Sentinel:—Please announce WILSON S. HOAGLAND as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR TIGAR.—Please announce the name of JACOB C. BOWSER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

MR TIGAR.—Please announce the name of Judge ANDREW METZZER as a candidate for the State Legislature at the coming election.

P. MANY DEMOCRATS.

Hoofland's German Bitters.—As a specific for all the general "ills that flesh [illegible] to," we have no hesitancy in recommending the above article as a panacea. Hoodland was a graduate at Gottinger in 1783, and officiated as a professor at the University of Jena from 1793 to 1801 Since then this medicine has obtained a repute uncquelled by any other composition extant. We have tried it, and have reaped rich benefits from its great virtues. Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Caronic or Nervous Debility, diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, can be effectually cured by them.

The genuine are prepared only by Dr. C M Jackson, and the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st. Phila. No other person in the United States has the recipe for this unequalled preparation.

☞ As a *Spring and Summer Medicine*, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities, its tonic action on the liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical of its benefits.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs.—We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor of Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks:—It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the aerial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—*New York Dateclman* of Jan. 14th.

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It is an undeniable fact that the rights of women, by your existing Laws, are unprotected and abused. It has also recently been discovered that women have a right to protect their GLOSSY RINGLETS. This can be done by using EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for BALDNESS, and to prevent the Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of the Agents. Price $1 00 in large Bottles.

Sold by H B. REED, Agent.
C. E. FISHER & Co., Proprietors,
No. 57 Superior st, Cleveland, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, July 22.

Wheat, red, $1 25; white, $1 30. Flour, retail, $8 00.

Corn 40; Oats 30; Barley 62; Rye 50; Beans 1 00; Potatoes 50; Onions 50; Cranberries 2 50, Butter 10; Eggs 10; Salt 2 12; Bacon 6 a 8; Lard 8; Beef 5 a 5½; Flaxseed 1 00; Clover Seed 4 00; Timothy 1 00 a 1 75; Wool 25 a 31.

Cash Crockery House.
GOULDS & ELLIOTT,
No 195, Pearl Street, (one door below Maiden Lane.)
NEW YORK.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE of every description, at PRICES TEN per cent below any CREDIT HOUSE in the City, by the package, or very carefully re-packed for the County Trade. Particular attention given to orders by Mail. 3 m 3

PIANOS,
MELODEONS AND MUSIC.
HORACE WATERS,
333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sole exclusive agent for T. Gilbert & Co's Pianos, with or without the Æolean; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, J Chickering's Pianos, Gilbert's boudoir Pianos, and Horace Water's Pianos; S D & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, Goodwin & Baldwin's Melodeons. Mr. Waters has also on hand Pianos of eight different makers, and Melodeons of every style and finish.

Music and Music Merchandize

of every variety and of quality better than can be found elsewhere. His motto being small profits and quick sales, his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

N. B. Music sent by mail postage free. p3n.2

State of Indiana, ss. } Allen Circuit Court.
Allen County. } September Term, A. D. 1854.

COMPLAINT TO CORRECT A DEED.

Francis D Lasselle vs James R Godfroy, Mongezequa, Mshicinoqua; and Nancy Aussem.

IT appearing by an affidavit filed that Nancy Aussem is a non-resident of the State of Indiana; Notice is therefore hereby given said non-resident defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless she personally appears before the Judge of said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, and answer or demur to said complaint, the samewill be heard in her absence.

JOSEPH SINCLEAR, Clerk
July 13th, 1854 ($1 75] 3w2

Piano Stools.

JUST received at HILL'S Piano Forte Warerooms another large lot of Piano Stools of all descriptions, which will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. 2

C. L. HILL has just received a fresh supply of the CHRISTIAN MINSTREL SACRED MELODOION, and a heavy lot of Bonnet Board, all of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

Fort Wayne, July 14, 1854.

NOTICE

FOUND, a *Porte-Monaie*, containing a sum of money, and some valuable papers, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

W. H WITHERS
Fort Wayne July 15th, 1854. 3w.

Dr. C. S. Smith,
Fort Wayne.

Office on Calhoun street, recently occupied by Drs. Sturgis and Woodworth, under the Sentinel office.
Fort Wayne, July 7th. y—1

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near Lisbon, Noble County, Ind., about the 30th of June, a yoke of Oxen, 4 years old, color spoted white and red, marked with a crop and slit on one ear. Said oxen were yoked when they strayed, and were seen near Fort Wayne, on the 30th of June, still yoked.

Any person giving information where they may be found, to the subscriber or to the editor of this paper, shall be liberally rewarded.

DORATA LUTZ.
July 4th, 1854, 3 w. 1.

State of Indiana, ss. } Allen Circuit Court,
Allen County. } September Term, A.D.1854.

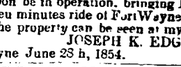
DIVORCE.

Mary Ann Sibert vs. Samuel Sibert.

IT being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.—Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he appear before the Judge of said Court, on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the Court House in said county, on the 4th day of September, 1854, and answer said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

JOSEPH SINCLEAR, Clerk.
M & P JENKENSON, for plaintiff.
July 7th, 1854. ($1 85) 3 w1

Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company



NOTICE is hereby given that the following instalment upon the capital stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company has been made payable at the office of the Company, in the city of Lafayette, at dates to-wit:

August 1st, an instalment of 10 per cent.
September 1st, do. 5 "

The instalment of five per cent made payable on the 1st day of September is the final call. Said call, including those previously made, being one hundred per cent upon the capital stock of the Company, thus making the stock full.

Stockholders residing in Allen County and vicinity can, at their election, pay installments to Messrs. Allen Hamilton & Co., Fort Wayne.

JOHN N DRUMMOND, Sec'y.
Lafayette June 29, 1854. 4m1

To the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Bluffton Turnpike Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at a meeting of the board of Directors held at Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1854, a dividend of four and one half per cent. on the capital stock of said Company was declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in Bluffton.

By order of the Board,
AMOS TOWNSEND, Clerk & Treas'r.
June 29 h, 1854. 3m52

☞ The Fort Wayne Times and Bluffton Banner please copy, and charge Company.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 22d day of July, 1854, at the Court House door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit; the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four (24), in township thirty-two (32), range fourteen (14); and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment,

Notice

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of F. & J NIRDLINGER, at Philadelphia, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. Nirdlinger, at Philadelphia, and F. Nirdlinger, at the store of Nirdlinger & Oppenheimer in Fort Wayne.

FRED. NIRDLINGER,
JACOB NIRDLINGER.

Fort Wayne, June 30th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of NIRDLINGER & OPPENHEIMER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at the store of Nirdlinger & Oppenheimer.

FRED NIRDLINGER,
JACOB NIRDLINGER,
A. OPPENHEIMER.

Fort Wayne, June 30th, 1854.

Copartnership Notice

THE Undersigned have this day associated themselves, under the firm of NIRDLINGER & OPPENHEIMER, for transacting a general Ready-made Clothing business at the old stand.

FRED. NIRDLINGER.
A. OPPENHEIMER.

Fort Wayne, July 1st, 1854. 4w52

MEDICATED INHALATION.
A New Method.

ALMOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURTISS HYGEANA, or INHEALING HYGEAN VAPOR and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Astma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on Diseases of the Lungs never before witnessed by the Medical Profession.—[See certificates in hands of Agents.]

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid,—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor, passing into all the air-cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine.

Here is a case:

ASTHMA CURED.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Dec 20th, 1853.

For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma: for the last I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing and my sufferings were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. At length had the good fortune to procure Dr Curtis's Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is,—TRY IT.

MAGARET EASTON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27th, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my residence is St John's, New Brunswick; when I resided this city, my health was very poor, had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; had pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. I the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually grew better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling to dispense with it.

JOHN WOOD.

BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., CLOTHING dormes of John st. and Broadway, N.Y Proprietors of package.

N.B. Any person enclosing $3 to BOYD & PAUL or CURTISS & PERKINS, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler in a neat box, by express free to any part of the United States; or four packages for $10. y- 50

Book Bindery!

C. L. HILL would respectfully inform the public that he has established a BOOK BINDERY in the second story of his Book Store, where he is prepared to do every description of work, in the above branch of business, in the best style. His machinery is all new and of the most approved kind.

He is prepared to furnish BLANK BOOKS for county officers, of any pattern. Also BLANKS of all kind he will furnish as low as any establisment in the State.

Persons having Magazines, &c., can have them bound to any pattern, and are requested to bring them soon.

Late of Mitchell & Bro. *Late of W. C. Davis & Co.*

CHAMBERLAIN & Co.,

Successors to W. C. Davis & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE,

Importers and Dealers in

STEEL, IRON & NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

AND OF A WARRANTED QUALITY.

CINCINNATY.

Sale and Sample Rooms, Corner of Main & Ninth Sts., Foundry and Office on Hunt st., East of Broadway.

WE flatter ourselves that we are prepared to offer as great inducements to western dealers as any other establishment, having, as we believe, as great a variety of

COOKING, PARLOR BOX & HEATING STOVES

(FOR WOOD OR COAL)

as any other manufacturing establishment, either East or West; all adapted to the western trade, and made from the best brands of Hanging Rock Metal; therefore less liable to crack from heat or to be broken in shipping than eastern stoves made of foreign metal. 1y36

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous

Debility, Disease of the Kidney, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
Celebrated German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No 120 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after the most eminent physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

"The Bitters mixture is, without doubt, the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhea has come under our notice, wherein the patient has exhausted the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine, with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottles, as imitations of all good articles are common."—*Philadelphia Democrat (German).*

Sold by H. B. REED,
and WALL & MEYER, Fort Wayne,
and all Dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Jan 24th, 1854. y51

Sale of Lands.

ON Tuesday, the 1st day of August next, between the hours of ten and two of said day, at the door of the Banking House of the Branch at Fort Wayne of the State Bank of Indiana, the following lands will be offered at public sale:

The west half of the north-east quarter of section No. twenty-two (22), and the west half of the south-east quarter of section No. fifteen (15), in township No. thirty-one (31), range thirteen (13).

Conveyed to the Bank on a claim against Samuel Lewis. Situated in Allen County, Indiana.

The undivided one half of the following lands:—The south-east quarter of section No. 22, in township No. 34, range 9 east. The south-east quarter of section N. 7, and the south-east quarter of section No. 6, in township No. 35, range 11 east; situated in Noble County, Indiana.

Conveyed to the Bank by William H. Combs.

The north-east quarter of section No. 4, in township No. 32, range 10 east; situated in Noble County Indiana. Conveyed to the Bank by H. McCulloch.

Lots No. 20 and 21 in Hanna's Addition, and No. 32 and 33 in Taber's Addition to Fort Wayne, Ind. Conveyed to the Bank by Joseph Johnson

Part of Outer Lot No. 84, with the Warehouse thereon, in the city of Buffalo, State of New York. Conveyed to the Bank by the Patchin Bank.

For Terms of Sale, and other particulars, apply to the undersigned

H. McCULLOCH, Cashier
Branch Bank Fort Wayne, June 17th, 1854. 6w51

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,
City Drug Store,

CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

HAVE just received a large and beautifully selected stock of

LUBIN'S

MUCH ADMIRED FRENCH EXTRACTS,

for the Handkerchief and Toilet, surpassing all other for elegance and durability of perfume.

Jules Haule's and Roussel's

Esteemed Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.

French and American CARICATURES and FANCY TOILET, and SHAVING SOAPS in endless variety.

An extensive assortment of

HAIR BRUSHES

of a quality to suit the most fastidious.

Tooth, Nail, and Clothes Brushes.

The celebrated

INDIAN RUBBER DRESSING COMBS,
Under the Patent of Goodyear & Co.
BUFFALO AND ENGLISH HORN COMES,
&c., &c., &c

Choice Cigars. 47

Elegant Confections.

PRESERVED GINGER, Candies, Fing Root, Gum Drops, for sale by J. D. WERDEN & Co.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS always on hand at the City Drug Store. J. D. W. & Co.

Madison, Indianapolis & Peru Railroad.

THIS Road is now in full operation for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

Passengers Express Train leaves Peru daily, at 5 30 A.M., arrives at Indianapolis at 11 A.M., Madison, 5 P.M., where passengers take the Lightning Line of Steamers for Cincinnati, reaching the city at 5 A.M., in twenty-four hours from Peru.

Returning leaves Cincinnati at 7 P.M., arrive at Peru at 7 next evening.

No charge for meal or lodging on the boats.

FARE, from Peru to Indianapolis, $2 00
do Peru to Cincinnati, $4 50

E. W. H. ELLIS, President.

Indianapolis, May 23d. 47

GRASS CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs from 37½cts. to $1 25 each, at 57 Columbia street, WM. T. ABBOTT.

BLACK SILK SHAWLS of the best quality for sale at low prices at the Boston Dry Goods Store, by WM. T. ABBOTT.

PLAIN BERAGES—white, pink, light blue, dark blue, steel color, tan drabs, purple, and black, just arrived, in season for the hot weather, at the Boston Dry Goods Store, 57 Columbia street. May 10, 1854.

BLK. SILKS wrp CASHMIRETTE—Just the article for handsome Summer Coats, this day received and for sale by WM. T. ABBOTT. May 10, 1854.

FANS! FANS;—A great variety just received, of all prices, making the most complete assortment ever offered in town, for sale by WM. T. ABBOTT.

WHITE Silk warp FLANNELS constantly on hand and for sale at 57 Columbia street, by WM. T. ABBOTT.

CRAPE SHAWLS.—White Crape Shawls can be bought at 57 Columbia street, 25 per cent cheaper than at any place in the State. May 10, 1854. WM. T. ABBOTT.

Thieme's Clothing Store.

5 Phœnix Block, Calhoun Street.

MY new stock has at length arrived, and it is larger and better assorted than ever before. I includes all fashionable styles and colors of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, &c.

French and English Broadcloths from $2 00 to $7 00. Cassimeres and Doe Skins black and colored, all varieties, from $1 00 to $5 00.

VESTINGS, every variety.

I will make the above to measure in the first style and most reasonable prices.

SHIRTS of the best quality; Undershirts and Drawers; Collars; Cravats; fine SILK HATS, Straw, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

Ready-Made Clothing.

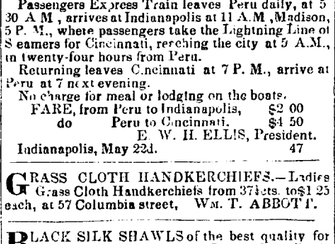
All kinds of Summer Wear. Silk, Grass, Linen and Gingham Coats. Pants and Vests of all descriptions.

Gentlemen can be suited at this establishment with any article they wish, either ready-made, or made to measure on the shortest notice.

J. G. THIEME.

May 20th, 1854. 3m46

MOFFITT'S
Patent Grain Separator,



I WISH to call the attention of those interested to my eight horse power "GRAIN SEPARATOR," which, after having been for the past two years in successful operation, has proven itself to be greatly superior, in every particular, to all other now in use.

The first premium was awarded to this machine at the Ohio State Fair, held in Dayton—also, at the World's Exhibition in New York, in 1853—the only places at which it has been exhibited in this country.

At a practical test of this Separator in competition with the best af those made in England, last season, it received the highest commendations of the press, and of all the leading Agriculturists in that country.

I will have a large number ready for the coming crop, made of the best material, and warranted to do good work.

I am also making a number of my small Separators for the convenience of those who wish to have their own machines. They are driven by two horses on an endless chain, or by four in a lever power. They thresh and clean the grain perfectly, and deliver it in bags. Its weight is 750 pounds.

N. B. References in abundance can be given if desired.

If will have fifty of Crawford's Patent Clover Hullers ready for the Clover Crop. This Huller is undoubtedly the best now in use.

JOHN R. MOFFITT.

Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, May, 1854. 46

LINEN DAMASK TABLE COONS—25 dozen, Snow Drop and other patterns, at 57 Columbia street.

NAPKINS & DOGLIES—50 doz Napkins and Doglies warranted all Linen, for sale at bargains by WM. T. ABBOTT.

Leeches, Leeches, Leeches!

A CONSTANT supply of fine *Swedish Leeches* always on hand; or applied by R. C. NEWMAN, at the establishment of

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,
Apothecaries & Chemists, Calhoun street

R. R. REMEDIES

☞R. R. R.—What do the Sick Require?

To those who think—If sick, if suffering the tortures of pain, or afflicted with long illness. Ino invalids constant hope and most fervent desire is to be relieved and cured of the distressing ailment, that renders the existence so miserable, in the quickest possible time. On this principle the R. R. R. REMEDIES are founded. Instant Relief from Pain, Quick Cure of Diseases, Speedy Restoration to Health, is the great platform on which the R. R. R. Theory is predicated.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES are worthy of the age. They instantly relieve the bed-ridden from the most excruciating pains, and quickly free the afflicted from the most obstinate and serious maladies, infusing new life and vigor in the shattered and bruised body, and renew each member and organ of the human system with strength and power.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES consist of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, and RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is for the instant relief of the sufferer from pain, and to check and arrest the progress of diseases; to disinfect animal, malarious, and infectious poisons, thus protecting whoever uses it against all poisonous infection from contagion, and from sudden attacks of Cholera, Pneumonia, Ship Fever, Fever and Ague, &c. Likewise for the effectual and radical removal of all pains and diseases of the Joints, Limbs, Nerves, &c.

Its first action is to remove the pain, (hence its usefulness in Neuralgic cases;) its second, to repair and heal, as in the of a cut, or wound. If the Relief be applied after the first little smarting is over, the pain is extinguished, and the work of reparation now commences. But if the Relief is not applied, there are many chances to one that the pain will continue and an inflamation be set up and instead of a single incised wound we have Inflammation—disease to contend with. Besides its direct power over pain, the Ready Relief is the most effectual and convenient "counter irritant" that is known to the medical world.

If there be a congestion or heaping up of the blood in any particular part, occasioning pain and threatening inflammation or disease, as Sore Throat, Lumbago or pains in the loins, Pleuratic congestion, &c., the Relief will be found the most invaluable curative. By applying it over the adjacent parts, the blood is drawn away from the affected parts, the congestion dissipated, and the pain removed at once. Let any one who may doubt this but make the trial. Now, these two properties, its power over pain and its "counter irritant," render it the most valuable remedy for Diarrhœa; and although not an astringent in the popular meaning of the term, well he stops the pain and arrests the discharge of the most frightful Diarrœa and Cholera in short time.

DESINFECTANT,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most safe and powerful desinfectant in the world—as such, it is a most effectual cure and positive preventive of

FEVER AND AGUE.

So with other fevers and other malarious diseases. Ten or twenty drops taken internally in a little water, will protect the system against any attacks from infectious and malarious poisons.

PNEUMONIA,

whether Typhoid or Bilious, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF given internally and applied over the surface of the body, and the bowels regulated and kept soluble with RADWAY'S REGULATOR, the patient will soon be out of danger, and speedily restored to health. The R. R. R. Remedies are given they will save the life of the patient.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

is the second of the R. R. R. Remedies. It is for the cure of Chronic diseases that have been lingering in the system for years.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL AFFLICTED WITH CHRONIC DISEASES.

For the present, then, let us pass to the consideration of the RESOLVENT, the second of the three R. R. R. Medicines.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is for the cure of Chronicle Diseases, or inflammation that is kept alight on fire by some sustaining cause; for the Chemist tells us that inflammation is a slow concealed combustion and his cause is a deposis resulting from the inflammation whilst it is in an active or acute condition, for all disease is at one time acute before it becomes chronic. If a person has Chronic Rheumatism, it is the result of a deposit in the fibrous tissue surrounding joints; if a person is Scrofulous, these deposits often show themselves in small lumps under the chin and along the neck; if he has a Consumption or Chronic Cough, there is tuberculous matter deposited in the lungs; if Bronchitis, it takes place in the bronchial tubes; if Syphilis, it occurs in every tissue and organ of the system, for that disease spares nothing. Now, to cure these diseases, these chronic inflammations, (for it is this in every case,) it is manifest that the diseased deposits must be first removed, the sustaining cause be taken away, and that the impure blood be altered in its condition and rendered pure and healthy.

It becomes necessary, then, that the absorbants be active and the blood be purified. We therefore want a medicine that will act on the absorbents and stimulate them into action, and at the same time purify the blood. Medicines that depend merely on purifying the blood alone will scarcely ever cure chronic diseases to ensure success they must at first have the power to stimulate the absorbents, and remove the diseased deposits. The action of the RESOLVENT is directed first to the absorbents, stimulating them into action and second to the blood which it depurates by its action over the glands, the liver, pancreas, kidneys, &c., which are the sewers that nature has established for purifying the blood. You will after this description, we hope, appreciate the name we have given to the second of the R. R. R. REMEDIES, OF RENOVATING RESOLVENT. It resolves ady deseased deposits; it purifies the blood and it renovates the system. Tumors are removed and discussed by its operation; Chronic Swellings are dissipated. Nodes are softened and melted away. The most loathsome Skin diseases disappear under its action. Scrofulous constitutions are soon amended, add the disease checked wherever it has attacked the system. Syphilis, with all its horrible train of consumption, too of times finds its master—Consumption, that prevalent and lamentable disease of the lungs, that is so well known to you all, from its fatal and almost helpless character, and the havoc it produces among the young, the most gifted and the most beautiful of the human race, creeping over our vitals with animsidious yet awful certainly, and consigning to an early and premature grave its yearly hecatombs of victims. Tubercular Consumption is often regarded as a specific disease of the lungs alone. This is a mistake. It is but one of the forms of Scrofula—it is a Scrofulous deposit an inflammation of the lung structure and could be as readily cured as any other scrofulous disease—such as Rickets, Hip Complaint or White Swelling—in which it takes place.

The lungs expand and contract during every respiration; and from the moment the first breath of life is drawn, until the last guttural sigh passes from the dying invalid a never ceasing action is kept up on their part. It will readily conceived then how difficult it must be for an Ulcer of the lungs to heal where it is continually, kept irritated by the act of breathing.

Understand then we do not offer you the RESOLVENT as so certain a cure for Consumption or Scrofula of the lungs, as it is for other Chronic diseases. We believe that it will cure Scrofula in any other part of the body but from the very nature of the case, the complaint—except in its first stages—is of times incurable; but we can recommend it as the most certain remedy [when taken as directed in our pamphlet] that we possess to arrest its progress, and can point to a large number of cases of Lung Diseases that it has cured.

Such then, is the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. What the Relief is to Acute diseases the RESOLVENT is to Chronic; it resolves away the foreign and diseased deposit, it purifies the blood and it renovates the system.

NO. 3.

We now request the reader's attention to third of the R. R. R. REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

Every pill faker should examine the theory on which the REGULATORS are founded. Every one "who takes pill," will find RADWAY'S REGULATORS the most pleasant and safe Regulator of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and other organs of the system muse.

We have hitherto been treating of disease or inflammation in its acute or chronic state and its remedies; the RELIEF on one hand and the RESOLVENT on the other. We now pass to the consideration of that state of the system immediately preceding disease or inflammation, viz: IRRITATION. To allay irritation of the nervous system, and remove it effects wherever it exists, and to aid the RELIEF or RESOLVENT in treatment of inflammation, are the chief purposes of the REGULATORS.

But how is her constitution the cause to disease? Because the glands of the system are controlled by the brain and nervous centers, and what exirritates the braincause irregularities of the grands, and when the glands refuse to do their work, the foreign matter which it is their duty to remove, is left in the blood, and increases the already existing irritation. The glands are servecus the system and are compose cheefly of the Liver the Kidneys the Pancreas, the Saltivary Glands and those of the skin and intestinal canal. Now, a regular and honest action of these organs are indispensable to keeping the blood in a pure and natural state. If we give you poison instead of food to of you can easily understand and that the blood will be corrupted by it, and diseased action will follow, and it will be just as surely corrupted if the glands do not abstract the work out materials from it.

Again if the kidneys be interfered with in their action, from any irritation whatsoeve, why then we have the salts of the urine the poisonous ured circulating in the blood, producing headaches, coma drowsine s, &c.

And, last and most important of all, if any irritating causes interfere with the operation of that great laboratory the Liver, behold the disastrous effect! The bile, instead obpassing into the intestines to and them in their movements, [for the bile is Nature's purgative] is left to circulate in the blood, the bowels, therefore become inactive and the carbonifacous bile [for carbon or charbonal is the chief component of bile] circulating in the blood is the cause of the feves of the system. The superabundance of crabon in he blood meeting with the oxygen as it passes through the lungs is slowly consumed, and gives out a superabundance of heat, and this is fever.

RADWAYS REGUCATORS induce a healthy regularity of glandular action. No Costiveness, or Dyspepsia or Ingligestion, or Pains in the Side or Liver Complaint or Pains in the Kidneys will trouble you if RADWAY'S REGULATORS are taken, and we positively assure all who are afflicted with these distressing complaints that RADWAY'S REGULATORS will cure them.

R. R. R. REMEDIES are suited to the treament and, unaided will cure most of "the ills that flesh is heir to" The sanguinary practice of the lance, the cupping glass, and leeches, they entirely dispense with, and banish forever the pernicious use of that banaul drug, calomel.

If you be sick, we advise you to resort once to the R. R. R. REMEDIES, as the most prompt in their action, the most state and effectual of remedes.

Instances of diseases prevented, of rapid cures, and almost miraculous recoveries we can furnish you the certificates and credentials without number.

But these may be obtained without merit as well as with it, and without knowing the circumtances, prove nothing to your mind.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES are forsale by druglsts everywhere. Persons desirous of learning more of our REMEDIES As referred to our FAMILY FRIEND and monthly paper, copy will be sent free of enarge, to all who will send in their names and address.

RADWAY & Co, 162 *Fulton Street.*

Oct. 9, 1853. y14

CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloth, and Straw Matting, at old No. 3. J. & C. ORFF.

GROCERIES.

30 Hogsheads SUGAR, by the hogshead, bls. or pound,
20 bbls. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
50 b. xes 8x10, 10x12, and 12x14 Glass,
5 tierces Rice,
and a general assortment of Family Groceries.

J. & C. ORFF.

STONEWARE—10,000 Gallons, all sizes. J. & C. ORFF.

Books and Stationery.

C. L. HILL has received his Spring and Summer supply of Books and Stationery, and has now on hand the *best stock* ever offered for sale in this market. It consists of

SCHOOL BOOKS

of every description used in this vicinity, and offers them at Wholesale or Retail. Country merchants will do as well to buy of him as to go East.

LAW BOOKS.—He keeps a general assortment of Standard Law Books, and has facilities for ordering anything in this line that may be wanted.

MEDICAL BOOKS.—Every thing in the medical line of a standard character can be had at Hill's Book Store.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—A full supply of all standards works, together with all the standard poets, are kept constantly on hand, and new miscellaneous books are received as soon as published.

PAPER.

French, English and American Cap and Letter Paper, worth from one dollar and fifty cents to five dollars per ream. Bill paper, Wrapping paper, Printing and Hardware Paper, he has always for sale.

Fancy Articles.

He has also just received a large lot of fancy articles, such as fine Rosewood and Mahogany writing desks, Portfolios, Card Cases, Ladies' Portmonaies and Gent's Traveling Cases, together with the most beautiful articles of all, which the Ladies are requested to take particular notice of, viz:—a splendid lot of Ladies' Cabas of the latest and most fashionable style.

PAPER HANGINGS.

He keeps the best stock of Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Fire Board prints in the place. May 12 h.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS DYKES, having now received the greater part of her Spring Stock, invites the Ladies to call and make their selections. All the richest and newest styles of

DRESS GOODS

Such as Lawns, Tissues, Berages, Crapes Silks, &c. in short every thing in that line now worn in the eastern cities, and at eastern prices.

SHAWLS,

A large and splendid assortment, including all the newest styles.

Ribbons, Laces, Fringes, Artificials and Trimmings,

of every imaginable style, color, fabric, and quality.

MILLINERY.

A most beautiful assortment of Bonnets of every variety now in vogue. The neatest, richest, and most fashionable stock ever seen in the West. Having experienced Millinery constantly employed, she will make up and trim to order any style of bonnet required.

Needlework and Embroideries

in abundance. Caps, Collars, Cnemisettes, Undersleeves, &c., &c. May 6th.

DRIED APPLES 200 bushels just received at G. WILSON.

BONNETS.—Brade, French Lace, Florence Braid, Pearl Straw, Coburgh Braid, &c. Palm Leaf, Straw, and Leghorn HATS, J. & C. ORFF.

EMBROIDERED Undersleeves. Collars & Hand kerchiefs J. & C. ORFF.

BERAGES Barage De Laines, Ginghams, Gingham Laws, and Lawns, latest styles. J. & C. ORFF.

CARPET BAGS and SATCHELS, all qualities and prices. J. & C. ORFF.

THE BEST YOUNG HYSON in the country. J. & C. ORFF.

Ahead of the Express!

C. A. GREY, No. 81 Columbia street,

INVITES those who want a first rate, serviceable, and fashionable article, to call and examine his new stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which he has brought through ahead of the humbug Express Lines, and is prepared to sale at about the same rates as most dealers putchase for in New York Buyers will therefore save money by giving him a call. A full supply of

DRESS GOODS,

Such as Lawns, Ginghams, De Laines, Alpaccas, & Calicoes; De Rings, Denims, Rinkns, Colonnades, German Linens, and other SUMMER GOODS.—Ribbons, Fringes, Artificials, Summer Cravats, and other Fancy articles; SHAWLS in great variety.

Leghorn, Straw, & Palm Leaf Hats.

Groceries, Hardware, & Queesware,

A large stock, of the first qualities, daily expected May 6th. 3m44

NEW GOODS.

G. WILSON is now receiving and opening, at the old stand, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets a splendid assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Summer stuffs, Linens, Silks, Berages, De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Ladies' Collars, Elgings, Embroideries, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., with ageneral assortment of

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

which are offered at the very lowest prices. Don't miss the place, for it is *the place for Bargains* May 5th, 1854. G. WILSON

Cloths and Cassimeres,

BLACK, Blue, Purple, and Olive Green Broadcloths: Black and Fancy Cassimeres. A splendid assortment just opened, and offered very low by May 5th. G. WILSON.

HATS and BONNETS A new assortment just received by G. WILSON.

Drake's City Express.

WILL deliver all Goods bought at the Emporium to any part of the City, FREE OF CHARGE.

Come at Last!

R. McMULLEN,

89 Columbia St eet,

INVITES attention to his new stock of Goods, which after long detention on the road have at length arrived.

DRY GOODS.

A splendid assortment of the newest styles, at extraordinary low prices. Barages, Barage De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, and all other descriptions of seasonable Dress Goods. Silks. Ribbons, Trimmings, Bonnets in great variety, and a full stock of Staple Articles. Leghorn, Straw, Panama, Fur and Silk Hats.

Groceries.

A choice stock. Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Stuart's Golden Syrup, Spices, Tobacco, &c.

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, and Stoneware.

A full assortment. Shovels, Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Cradles, Pitchforks, and other

Farming Implements.

No more room for particulars. Call in, and you will find any thing and every thing you want, and so low, that you can't ask any reduction in price.

All kinds of Produce wanted in exchange for goods Fort Wayne, May 5th, 1854.

New Books! New Books!

C. HILL his receiving his Spring Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY; it comprises every thing in the line. For particulars, the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

April 5th, 1854.

New Merchant Tailoring

AND

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING Establishment.

No. 77 Columbia street, one door east of Messrs. French & Oakley's Hardware Store.

D. C. WILLIAMS would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne that he has leased the above stand, where he is now opening one of the richest stocks of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever offered to the citizens of the Summit City. His Goods have been selected with great care, and with a view of combining beauty, durability, and economy, which cannot be excelled for style and quality in this market.

Having secured the services of the best of workmen, he is prepared to get up Garments to order in a style of elegance and fit that cannot be excelled this side of New York,

He has also a well selected stock of first rate

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Undergarments Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c. D. C. WILLIAMS.

Fort Wayne, May 9th, 1854. 6m45

LINEN SHEETINGS—10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetins; also Pillow Case Linen, just received and for sale by WM. T ABBOTT.

Old Lucky No. 3.

J. & C. ORFF

Are now receiving their Spring Stock of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Hats, Caps & Bonnets,

NAILS & GLASS,

Which will be sold at their usual rates—that is AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

The stock is complete, all articles of the best quality, and newest styles, and as is always the case at No 3

Great Bargains will be given!

Call at once and examine, and you will find it to your advantage to purchase.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest Market Price.

Fort Wayne, April 22, 1854.

BOSTICK & BOLMAN'S

Cheap Clothing Store,

99 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

WE have on hand a full assortment of Ready Made

Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

COATS, Linen, Tweeds, Jeans, Cassimere, Cloth, Black Italian Cloth, Alpaca, Lustre, Check,	PANTS, Linen, Cotton, all kinds Cassimere, Tweeds, Jeans, Sattinet, VESTS. Black Satin, Linen Fancy Silk, Buff & white Marseilles

Hats, Caps, Shirts. Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

We have also a general assortment of *Piece Goods* of all descriptions, and will *Make Clothing to Measure* in the most fashionable style.

Calicoes, Ginghams, De Laines, Lawns, Alpaccas, Muslins, Cottonades, &c.

☞ Prices as low or lower than at any other establishment in the country.

BOSTICK & BOLMAN.

Fort Wayne April 27, 1854

20 doz WOODEN PAILS, at ORFF'S Feb. 16, 1854. No. 3 Jones' Block.

New Goods for Spring.

Plaids, De Laines, and Chalies

JUST received at the Boston Dry Goods Store, new style De Laines and Chalies, which are very handsome and just the thing for the approaching season, for sale very low by WM. T. ABBOTT. Feb. 23d, 1854.

CARPETS.

20 Pieces CARPETS from 20 cts to 95 per yard
20 do plain and figured matting,
5 do floor oil cloth, for sale by
April 15. J. W TOWNLEY & Co.

80 Barrels New Orleans SUGAR.
27 do do Molasses.
10 do Tanner's Oil,
74 Bags Coffee,
20 Chests Tea,
25 Boxes Tobacco, for sale by
April 15. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

250 Bushels DRIED APPLES for sale by J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE subscriber having purchased of D. W. Borroughs his late stock of Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, is prepared to offer superior inducements to all who may wish to provide themselves with any thing in his class of goods.

Especial effort will be made to have constantly for sale a full supply of standard Books of every description, and to receive all the popular Monthlies and Cheap Publications, &c., as early as possible.

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, April 1st, 1854. y39

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE latest and most approved, for sale by N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

GREEK AND LATIN BOOKS.

A FULL supply for sale by N. P. STOCKBRIDGE

GOLD PENS.

A TIP-TOP Article for sale by N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

PORTFOLIOS.

THE nicest thing out for sale by N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

THAT SAME OLD PLACE

To Get your Money Back

IS STILL FOUND AT

W. JACOBS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

IN FORT WAYNE.

MY Stock is much more general and extensive this Spring than heretofore. To enumerate all the various *styles* and *qualities* now on hand would be impossible—suffice to say that nothing is wanting in this establishment for the embellishment of the *understandings*, from the prating *Baby* up to the old *Lady* and *Gentleman* of threescore years and ten—and, as usual, at prices far below any thing in this market—When you hear the cry of leather being so high in price, don't be alarmed, but come right along to

No. 2 Phœnix Block on Calhoun street,

where you will find such an amount of

Boots and Shoes,

and such VERY LOW PRICES, as will truly induce you that there is no use in going to California to dig Gold.

GOOD WORKMEN constantly on hand, and will make anything to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. WM. JACOBS.

May 10th, 1853.

Woollen Manufactory.

H. RUDISELL & H. J. RUDISILL,

HAVING formed a copartnership under the firm of RUDISILL & SON, will continue to manufacture Woollen Goods of every description, at the old establishment of Rudisill and Wolke.

Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Woollen Goods, consisting in part of

Cassimeres, Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans,

Linseys, Sattinetts, Blankets, Flannels & Stocking Yarn,

Which we offer at wholesale, or in exchange for wool.

Our Goods are made to *wear*, and will compare favorably in *quality* and *prices* with those offered in eastern markets.

Particular attention will be paid to *Custom Carding, Spining, Cloth Dressing, & Manufacturing on the Shares.*

Good Work will always be warranted when the wool is brought in *good condition.*

The highest rates will be paid for WOOL, LARD and SOAP.

H. RUDISILL,
March 17, 1853. H. J. RUDISILL.

WINDOW DRAPERY, embroidered, for sale low, J. & C. ORFF.

HINKS FULD BOOK for Railroad Engineers, just received at C. L. HILL'S.
Fort Wayne, June 10, 1854.

Every Family should use the

EXCELSIOR STARCH POLISH for giving a splendid polish to the Linen and Cotton Goods.

DURKEE'S CELEBRATED BAKING POWDERS, an efficient substitute for yeasts in Baking.

The approved Flavouring EXTRACTS of Vanilla, Lemons, Celery, &c., &c., for Ice Creams, Gelees, Custards, &c. For sale by

J. D. VERDEN & Co.,
May 26th Calhoun Street.

Books Received.

UPHAM'S Mental Philosophy; Fulton and Eastman's Book-keeping; Giddings' Speeches; Kames' Elements; Alexander's Moral Science; Homer's Iliad; Remington on Communion; Christian Minstrel; Sacred Melodeon, &c., &c., just received and for sale by

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, April 12th 1854.

*

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. VON BONHORST,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Office next door to the Spencer House, Calhoun street,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens that he has refurnished his office, and has just received a beautiful assortment of teeth, which for *durability*, and *life-like* appearance, are unsurpassed by any manufactured. Persons desirous of having any operation in Dentistry *well* performed, *either Surgical or Mechanical*, would do well to give him a call. Three years residence here, and the fact of having taken the FIRST PREMIUM at the State FAIR, and also at the COUNTY FAIR, is sufficient guarantee that the work shall be done well.

N. B. Teeth extracted for the poor gratuitously, *and no charge made for advice.* 35

REAL PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.

"Sweet copy, far more dear to me,
Lifeless, unfeeling as thou art.
Than all the living forms could be,
Save her who placed thee next my heart"

Mr. A. McDONALD returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity for their liberal patronage, and respectfully invites them to call, examine specimens of his pictures, and see the perfection to which the Daguerrean art has arrived.

His Pictures exhibited at the late State Fair, at Lafayette, were universally admitted to be far superior to any collection of pictures there, for which he was awarded a Premium and Diploma.

Those who want perfect copies of themselves or friends are respectfully invited to call and see the

Real Premium Pictures

(or those styled so only by the advertiser) at Mr. M'DONALD'S Rooms, No. 3 Phœnix Block, Calhoun street.

Instructions given in the Art, and Apparatus and Materials furnished on the lowest terms.

We, the undersigned, who attended the late State Fair in La Fayette, take pleasure in certifying that A. McDonald's Daguerreotypes were universally admired (so far as we heard any expression) to be superior to any exhibited at the Fair.

Mrs Samuel Edsall,	Wm Rockhill,
Mrs. T. N. Hood,	E. C. Nelson,
Miss Letitia Hamilton,	A. J. Avery,
Miss Des. Edsall,	Joshua Holmes,
Dr. E. Pierce,	C. W. Nettlehorst,
T. N. Hood,	James Story,
Mrs Mary Roop,	F. P. Randall,
John Stapleford,	Chancey Oakley,
James Vandegriff,	Wm Hamilton.

BUTTER WANTED.

THE highest Market Price will be paid at the Farmers' Depot for good fresh butter.

Cans supplied to those farmers who wish to pack their butter ready for market.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

500 KEGS JUNIATE NAILS for sale low, at No. 123 & 125 Columbia st., by R. W. TAYLOR.

10 Bbls TANNER'S OIL for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

60 Bbls NEW ORLEANS SUGAR for sale by R. W. TAYLOR, No 125 west end Columbia st.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!! VINEGAR!!!

A FEW Barrels Cider Vinegar can be had at No 85 Columbia street.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

Buckwheat Flour.

A Choice article, by the 100 lbs. or small quantity to suit can be had of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS, No. 85 Columbia street.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

100 Bbls. extra New Orleans Molasses can be bought at a small advance above the Southern market prices. WILLIAMS & HUESTIS

Wholesale Grocery Store, No. 85 Columbia street.

40000 Hides Wanted

FOR which we will pay 4½ cents pr lb green, and 10 cents pr lb for prime dry flint hides.

H. C. GREY & Co.,

71 Columbia Street, under Telegraph office.

2000 Cords Bark Wanted

at 2 00 per cord, cash, delivered at our Tannery on the Feeder canal. H. C. GREY & Co.

Country Merchants & Grocers,

INSTEAD of going to Toledo or Cincinnati to purchase Groceries, you will find it much to your interest to purchase of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS, Wholesale Grocers, No. 85, Columbia street, Fort Wayne By so doing you will save the expense of going further, and in many cases, the entire cost of freight.

Williams & Huestis having made their purchases with direct reference to the country trade, are selling at a very small advance above the Eastern and Cincinnati prices.

☞ Don't forget the place No. 85 Columbia street.

About Medicine.

SEEING the world is full of new Medicines, if any person would introduce still another, in the midst of confusion, what is to be done? There is nothing to be done, if the medicine is good, but we know of no way to write the truth about it, in plain language, and let the article stand on its own merits, by speaking for itself through its *cures*. Of the purely natural kind already obtained from a *Salt Well*, 400 *feet deep, in Pennsylvania*,

KIER'S ROCK OIL,

We deserve that as it *cures* various diseases, it will not do to class it among the humbugs,—although it is too much to say it will cure every body every time. How very few, however, among the multitudes now using it, are disappointed. Used as it is, both EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY, it stands the greatest chance of reaching the seat of disease. There are various kinds of old Petroleum—offensive to smell and taste. Many of the Liniments of the day (and some are very good) are compounded in part with some kind of Rock Oil. Hence it stands to reason that if Petroleum can be had which can be swallowed it must be good, and thus, *Kier's Oil*, having that advantage, is the very essence and quintessence of medicine. It doctors the whole man, from head to foot—flesh and blood—skin and bones, and eradicates disease and the cause of Disease—root and branch.

Justified in using this language, as the Proprietors are, from personal observation for the last two or three years, as well as from constantly accumulating testimony—Letters, Certificates—printed, and written, and verbal Statements,—we do not feel at liberty to hold back the result from the people—it would not be right.

IF YOU OBJECT

that it is said to cure too many diseases to be good.—We reply—We cannot tell *how* it is, but so it is—that it cures so many diseases—and it is no affair of ours—it is the good fortune of the afflicted. We suppose it is just as easy for NATURE to make a Remedy for the whole man as part of a man—she never leaves her work half done. Another thing—we do not have as many diseases as we think. Take for instance

SCROFULA—or KING'S EVIL, and all those Diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood, and other fluids of the body,—this Oil will eradicate them with little cost. And yet there are perhaps a dozen different manifestations of Scrofula, in the same or in different persons—and some people call them different diseases, which will never do. It was the opinion of the late Dr. *Rush*, Philadelphia, that there existed in *Nature* an antidote to every malady to which man is liable.

REFERENCES.

We add a few cures from the many certificates at hand:

RHEUMATISM.—G. M. Spencer, Three Rivers, Mich.; F. H. Bleecker, Cincinnati (both inflammatory); H. Feimer, Del. Co., Ind; P. H. Millbank, 65 years old, Utica. Take teaspoonful 3 times a day and bathe.

COUGH.—Rev. B. Halsted, John Watt, W. Day (for breast and lungs), Pittsburgh. Teaspoonful 3 times a day.

SORE EYES.—J C Fisher, La Grange Centre; J M Mead, Mishawaka; S Nigh, Hagerstown. Apply 2 or 3 times a day, and if there is a scrofulous tendency, dose 3 times a day. Allow a little to get under the lid.

PILES.—E C Garretson, Cin.; Mr. Shell, Allen Co., Ind., J M Marshall, Salisbury, and others.—use internally and externally.

DIARRHŒA.—J Donovan, Indianapolis, grandson, 2 years old, of diarrhœa from his birth. H Wise, Pittsburgh, dose every three hours.

AGUE.—J G Jones, Terre Haute, Dec. 28, 1853—wife and 2 children cured of *tweteratc ague*, and many others. Dose every 3 hours in absence of the fever.

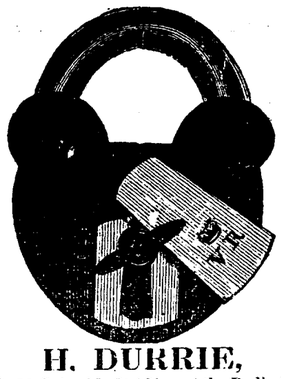
DOCTOR J. FLAHERTY, Columbus, writes that in his practice, Kier's ENTROLEUM has superceded the use of Cod Liver Oil for the Lungs, and he uses it exclusively for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Scrofulous Affections and Enlargements of the Spleen.

Price 50 cents. For sale by H. B. REED, WALL & MEYER, J. COLLINS, and Mr. WAGNER, Fort Wayne.

R. M. LYON, *Proprietor.*

Fort Wayne, January 1. y—39

NEW HARDWARE.



H. DURRIE,

No. 81 Columbia St. (Sign of the Padlock.)

HAVING received his fall supplies, offers the most complete assortment of HARDWARE in all its branches ever offered by any one in this place, viz:

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON,

CAST STEEL, NAILS, GLASS,

Axes Elliptic Springs, Anvils, Bell ws, Vices,

and other heavy goods; the assortment will compare with any west of the Lake.

MECHANICS will find an assortment of TOOLS fully up to the times *in shape*, and *warranted quality.*

Building Materials

of all kinds, including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes. DOOR TRIMMINGS of all the most approved patterns now in use.

FARMER'S GOODS.

comprising every kind of Chains, from a Halter to a Log Chain, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Grubbing Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found.

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Plated and Britannia Castors, Table Forks & Spoons

SOLAR LAMPS,

And a variety of new Fluid Lamps, Britannia Tea Setts Curtain Cornices and Bands, and an assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all qualities.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 31st, 1853.

Proclamation to the Invalids of Syracuse.

$1,000 REWARD!

PULVERMACHER'S

Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains

ARE for the first time introduced to the people of Syracuse and vicinity, and the most *convenient, effectual* and strictly *scientific* mode of instantly relieving and permanently curing all

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Now we know that an announcement similar to the above meets the eye of the reader almost daily, and perhaps this may be classed with many others. But listen or you do us injustice. It is claimed that Pulvermacher's Electric Chain is the only magnetic remedial agent that is secured by patent granted by this government, on the ground that it was a strictly useful and scientific article. The Chains are now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace and attract much attention *from the thousands* who daily visit it.

MODE OF USE.

The manner of using the Chains is very simple. The chain is first *moistened* with *common vinegar*, and then one end of the chain is applied to the part where the pain is located, and the other end opposite to the first. The ends of the chain should never touch each other. At the moment of application, the most *acute pain is instantly* relieved, wherever it is located, by the passing through the part a constant current of uninterrupted electro magnetism. In the following *diseases*, no other remedy has ever given such complete and perfect satisfaction to the patient as Pulvermacher's Electric Chains: Rheumatism, Paludism and swelled Joints, Pains in the Back, Deafness, Blindness, Paralysis, Neuralgia in the face, Long standing Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, Asthma, Contracted Joints, &c.

1,000 DOLLARS

will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure from intelligent patients and scientific physicians of the above diseases as has been performed by the use of the Electric Chain during the past year.

ANOTHER FACT.

It is truly the fact that wherever the electric chains have been introduced, both old nostrums and common herd have greatly diminished in sale, people having become disgusted with the practice of using their stomach for drug shops.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Electric Chains are highly recommended by Professors Mott, Nan Buren, Post and Carnochan, of New York; and by a host in daily use in every Hospital in that city. The chains will last for years, are always ready for use, and produce no injurious results, when used as directed.

FEMALE DISEASES.

The introduction of the Electric Chain into this country is the dawn of a new era in medicine. During the last twenty years, it can safely be estimated that *ten thousand* female have died yearly from this one disease.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

It is well known to medical men that this common disease is beyond the reach of medicine, and that in proportion to the amount of medicine given, the more the patient is doomed to suffer, and sooner will death close the scene.

During the last 2 years more than *one thousand cases* of *Prolapsus Uteri* (falling of the womb) have been *permanently* cured in England and France. Most of those cases were ladies of high standing, who had previously tried all other kinds of treatment with no benefit. Among the distinguished ladies that have been cured in Paris is the present Queen of France. In this country, during the last year, *one hundred cases* have been cured in the city of New York, many who have allowed their names to be published for the benefit of those suffering with similar complaints. The mode of use is simply to apply one end of a 30 link chain to the spine just above the hips, and the other end upon the abdomen, and allow the chain to remain for one hour. This is to be repeated four times during the twenty-four hours.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

The Electric chains never fail to relieve the severe pains and swelling incident to this disease. The worst forms of this disease readily yield to a few applications of a chain, and in no single instance have they failed to give instant relief, if they did not effect a permanent cure. All persons who are victims of this usual winter complaint, are kindly invited to call and obtain a pamphlet of Fout & Farrington, agents for Syracuse, who will also explain their mode of use.

The electric chains can be sent by mail to any part on the United States, by addressing (post paid) any of the agents in the principal cities, or Joseph Steinert, 566 Broadway, New York.

CARD TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enceinte* are requested not to wear them *only* for a few minutes at each application, for by long continued use miscarriage is frequently produced.

Dillays, Brothers & Co., and Fout & Farrington, Agents for Syracuse and vicinity.

JOSEPH STEINERT,
Gen. Agent, 568 Broadway, N Y,

For sale by WALL & MEYER,

Big Iron Mortar, No 95. Columbia st.

Feb 17, 1851. y—33 FORT WAYNE.

CITY MILLS.

CLINTON-ST., NORTH SIDE OF CANAL.

THE subscribers will purchase any amount of WHEAT at the highest market rates. They prepared and ready to FLOUR promptly any quantity of Wheat on the most reasonable terms.

Farmers who have *Custom Work or Grists* to grind will always find one more Run of Stone in readiness for this purpose.

All kinds of *Bread Stuffs* and *Mill Feed* at all time. for sale. HOAGLAND & COMSTOCH.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 3. 1850. y5

45 Bags Rio Coffee,
60 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
10 " Crushed and Powder Sugar,
20 " Molasses,
10 bags Yong Hyson and Emp. Tea.
Wholesale or Retail at ORFF'S.
Feb. 16th, 1854. No. 3 Jones' Block.

EMBROIDERIES.—The Ladies are particularly invited to give their attention to our stock of Cambric and Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Collars, and Undersleeves, as our stock is very large and prices extremely low. W. T. ABBOTT.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

20 HHDS Orleans Sugar,
150 Bbls " "
WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,
Wholesale Grocers, No. 85 Columbia street.

30 DOZEN CHURNS,
20 doz Tubs,
50 doz Buckets.
Call at No. 85 Columbia street, at the wholesale Grocery Store of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

Golden and Sugar-house Syrup.

IN whole and half Barrels, can be had at No. 85 Columbia street. WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

CANDY! CANDY!!

100 BOXES HEATHTS assorted at No. 85, Columbia street.
WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

50 CHESTS TEA,
100 sacks Coffee,
80 boxes Tobacco,
20 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco,
40 gross Silver leaf Chewing Tobacco,
30 " Paper,
Call at the wholesale Grocery Store of
WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

EMBROIDERING & SADLERS SILK of all colors may be found at the Boston Dry Goods store, No. 87 Columbia street.

NEW GOODS,

No. 79 GRANITE STORE. **OAKLEY & FRENCH,** No. 79 GRANITE STORE.

WOULD respectfully say to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer stock of Goods, which (they flatter themselves) is more complete than ever before offered in this market.

We have a very fine assortment of Table and Pocket

CUTLERY.

A superior stock of all kinds of Culinary ware.—A large supply of

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, and all the little etceteries necessary to Trim a Cabin or Mansion.

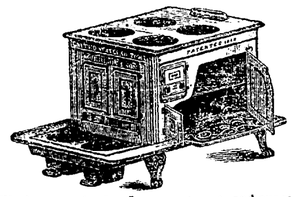
We would call the attention of Railroad Contractors to our stock of Shovels, Mattocks, Spades, Crowbars, and many other implements in their line.

A good assortment of Carpenter's, Cooper's Blacksmith's and other tools of the newest styles, and most improved patterns. *Warranted*

We have a large stock of best Cast Steel Hoes (Tuttle's genuine), Scythes, Cradles, and all other implements for farming kept in Hardware Stores.

We wish to assure our friends that our Stock is very large, *well* selected in view of *this market*, and purchased *direct* of the *manufacturers* or of the *importers*. In all cases we get our goods of *first* hands, thereby saving one *profit* of which we are willing to give our customers the benefit.

STOVES.



We have received a fine assortment, and our supply will be kept up all summer.

We are prepared to supply Merchants with any quantity of

TIN-WARE

at short notice; and all orders for our goods will be put up with dispatch and correctness, at prices that will be advantageous to the purchasers.

We are prepared to do *all* kinds of Job, or House work in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line. All work warranted.

May 7, 1853.

GUNS! GUNS!

South side of Columbia St., *three doors east of Clinton.*

SMITH & CO.,

Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,

DEALERS in double and single barrel Shot Guns, Revolvers and other Pistols, Powder, Shot, and Caps. Guns neatly repaired.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials a *Low Prices.*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

☞ *Increased Twist Target Rifles* made to order and warranted to perform according to the annexed scale:

At 100 yards, an average of 1 inch each shot.
200 " " 2½ "
300 " " 5 "
400 " " 8 "
SMITH & Co.
Aug. 27. y—8

CINCINNATI AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Cincinnati & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, that they are requested by an order of the Board of Directors to pay to the Treasurer thereof, at the office of the company, in Fort Wayne, or to any assistant Treasurer, within thirty days from the date hereof, ten per cent of all cash subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, or five dollars on each share thereof; and ten per cent per month thereafter, or five dollars on each share thereof until all is paid.

PETER P BAILEY,
Prest. Cint. & Ft. Wayne R. R. Co

July 2, 1853. 52—tf

Cabinet & Chair Making.

GRIEBEL & KNOTE having commenced business in the store lately occupied by W. & J. Paul, in Clinton St., two doors south of Columbia, invite the public to examine their

Furniture and Chairs,

which will be found to be of the best and most substantial workmanship, and warranted made of good seasoned lumber. Chairs, Tables, Stands, Bureaus, Bedsteads, and all other kinds of furniture kept for sale or made to order on the lowest terms.

UNDERTAKING.

They also have a Hearse and a Carriage, and will keep COFFINS of all sizes and *descriptions*

LOUIS GRIEBEL.
Sept. 16. 1yr JULIUS KNOTE.

No. 95 Columbia Street. No. 95 Columbia Street.

WALL & MEYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS,

Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes,

of all kinds;

PureWines & Brandies.

Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Articles,

ARE constantly receiving fresh supplies of all articles in their line direct from New York and Boston.

Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. All Drugs and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 6th., 1853.

At the Mammoth Cave

Will be seen a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps,

And large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

and any quantity of NOTIONS just received and for sale low for cash by

Oct. 15. y 15 T. STAPLEFORD & Co.

30 kegs Shoenberger's Nails,
20 boxes assorted Glass, at ORFF'S
Feb. 16 54. No. 3 Jones' Block.

Dry Goods & Carpet Store.

JOHN SHILLITO & Co.,

No. 13 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and purchasers generally, that they are now opening an extensive and complete assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

English, French, German, & American

DRY GOODS,

Also, Foreign and American CARPETING, imported direct from manufacturers.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, thoroughly seasoned, from 3 to 24 feet in width; a large stock always on hand.

Families, Hotel keepers, Steamboats owners and strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods in our line, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern cities. 6m36

HENRY WILLIAMS A. G. HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

No. 85 Columbia street, Fort Wayne,
Constantly keep on hand

Groceries of all Kinds,

Such as Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Spices, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Buggy and Door Mats, Tubs, Buckets, Wash Boards,

AXES, NAILS, GLASS,

Sash, Stone and Earthenware, Glassware, Flour, Cheese, Cotton Batting, Cotton Yarn, Dyestuffs, Hatchets, Shovels, Lead, Powder, Gun Caps, Forks, Well and Halter Ropes, Wrapping Paper, Wrapping Twine, Candle Wicking, &c., &c!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will save money by purchasing their Groceries of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS, as they sell at a very small advance above Eastern and Cincinnati market.

FARMERS

will at all times receive the highest cash price for all kinds of produce.

Fort Wayne, January 6th, 1853.

Composition Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber has made arrangement and procured the necessary materials for covering buildings with the popular Composition and Gravel Roofing. This system of Roofing has given universal satisfaction wherever it has been introduced, and is rapidly superceding all others. Its great advantages of durability, cheapness, tightness, and perfect safety from fire recommend it to all persons erecting good buildings. Though fully equal to tin in every respect, the cost is less than one half—but little more in fact than pine shingles.

For specimens the public are invited to examine the new 4 story Cabinet Shop of J. M. Miller; and Cooper's new Car Factory, south of A. Hamilton.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

Oct. 10. y16

HOES, a full supply of the Tuttle Hoe, bought of the manufacturer himself and therefore no counterfeit. OAKLEY & FRENCH.

PLANES, a full assortment of the best kinds O. & F.

HOUSE Trimmings, such as Locks, Hinges, etc. a full assortment. O. & F.

FILES, our assortment can't be easily beat. O. & F.

AUGERS, cast steel, con-cave and plain. O. & F.

1853. 1853.

FORT WAYNE STEAM IRON WORKS.

JACOB C BOWSER JO ETH STORY.

BOWSER & STORY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,

Of every size and variety, for Saw and Grist Mills, Shops and Warehouses.

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,

Thrashing Machines, Stove, Potash, & Sugar Kettles, Plows, Plow Shears, &c.,

and every other variety of Castings used in the western country, all on the most improved style and pattern. We invite particular attention to our

SHORT STROKE ENGINES

and machinery for saw mills, which are the most simple, durable, economical, and easily managed of any built in this city, the saw dust and slabs supplying abundant fuel.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call (or address us by letter) as we are bound not to be beat in style and prices by any establishment in the country.

REPAIRS done with neatness and despatch.

Cash paid for old Castings and Brass.

Fort Wayne, October 20, 1853. y16

BASS & EMRICK,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE just received and opened in the new brick building corner of Canal and Calhoun Streets, the largest, cheapest and best selected

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

of every kind and description, ever brought to this market, all of which they are now prepared to exchange for cash, or Country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beans, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Beeswax, Ginseng Potatoes, Butter, and Eggs, and in fact, almost any and everything else, except old shoes and brick-bats.

To the COUNTRY DEALERS we would say we have bought our goods from *first hands*, and can offer inducements not heretofore offered in Fort Wayne.

All we ask is an examination of our goods and prices. They cannot fail to please. Call and see for yourselves.

Fort Wayne, August 20, 1852. n7

1853. 1853.

Wm. S. EDSALL,

FORWARDING and Commission Merchant, and General Dealer in Produce, Salt, Fish, &c.—Warehouse on the canal, Fort Wayne. Liberal Cash advances will be made on property consigned to me or sale in this, Toledo, Buffalo or New York markets.

REFER TO

Hugh McCulloch, Esq., Cashier Br. Bank.	
Smith & Hunt,	Toledo.
G. S. Hazard, Esq.,	Buffalo.
W. A. Brown,	New York.
Ayers & Tunis,	do. y25

COOPERS & CLARK

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOCOMOTIVES

AND STATIONARY ENGINES,

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c., &c.

All on the most Improved Styles, and Warranted.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO. C. G. CAMP, Agent.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. LITTLE & MCCULLOCH, Fort Wayne.
HUBBEL, COMPARET & Co, " "
July 23, 1853. ply52

NOTICE EXTRA.

OAKLEY & FRENCH have just received and will keep on hand a large supply of the best *four* ply

RUBBER BELTING,

from 6 to 12 inches wide. Also a quantity of *Rubber* and other *Steam Packing.*

They have also received

250 Stoves,

which they will sell very low in order to make room for more that are on the way.

June 11th, 1853.

German Books.

FOR sale at the Farmer's Depot. Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Stark's Prayer Book, School Books, Kolrausch's History of the German Nation; Luther's Works, Erlanger's edition, 51 volumes, price $20 00; Wittenberger's edition, $15 00, Leipsic edition $26 00. Hirsahberger Bible, late edition, $4 00; Brockhaus' Conversations Lexicon, late edition, 15 volumes. And a great variety of Literary and Theological Works.

These books are all fine editions, and imported direct from Germany. I have made such arrangements that I can procure any German Book desired, at the shortest notice.

July 16. H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

PIANO FORTE WARE ROOM

C. L HILL having opened rooms for the sale of

PIANO FORTES,

AND OTHER

Musical Instruments,

would say to the public that he is now receiving a fine stock of Boardman & Gray's celebrated Pianos, with and without the

DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT.

This attachment combines more richness and beauty of tone than was ever before attained in the Piano Forte. It is particular qualities are clearness brilliancy and delicacy of tone, which falls upon the ear with a surpassing softness, like the chiming peals of distant bells.

Messrs. Boardman & Gray's Pianos, besides their other excellences, are warranted to be of great durability and wear longer than any others made.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of

Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.

Also Violin and Guitar Strings. In fact, almost every thing in the music line.

He is daily expecting a consignment of Stoddart's superior Piano Fortes. Oct. 1st.

H. C. GREY & CO.

HAVING their **TANNERY** completed and in full operation, are now receiving at their store, corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, under the Telegraph office, a full assortment of

Eastern and Imported Leather,

FINDINGS, SHOE THREADS, &c.,

which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.

As they give their exclusive attention to the leather and findind business, they hope to be able to give complete satisfaction. Country orders promptly filled. All articles ordered may be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

☞ HIDES wanted at the Highest Market Prices.

Sept. 10, 1853. y10pd

1850. 1850.

J. E. HILL, A. M. ORBISON.

HILL & ORBISON,

(Successors to Hill, Orbison & Co.,)

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Produce.* ☜

REFERENCES:

E. Haskell & Co.,	*Toledo.*	Ayres & Tunis,	*New York.*
Smith, Robinson & Co.	"	Kent, Peag & Co.,	"
Collins, Brown & Co.	"	Kimberley, Penn & Co.,	*Buffalo.*
Peckham & Scott.	"	C. McKennell & Co.,	*Cincinnati.*
Field & King,	"	John Ranch,	*Dayton.*
Kirk & Lewton,	*Piqua, Ohio.*	H. S. Mayo,	*Troy. Ohio.*

Fort Wayne. September 16, 1848.

ALLEN COUNTY

Agricultural Warehouse

COMPARET, HUBBELL & CO.

Agents for Emery & Co.'s Railroad Horse Power, and Improved Premium Separators, and Dealers in Farming Machinery and Implements,

HAVE completed an addition to their forwarding and commission house expressly for

Agricultural Implements,

where may be found all the New Labor-saving Mechanics so much needed by our farmers. Any desired article can be ordered if not on hand.

May 1st, 1852.

Piano Forte Warehouse.

At Manufacturer's Prices.

T. P. ANDERSON, agent for G. Gilbert, and Lemuel Gilbert, Piano Forte Manufacturers, of Boston, has a splendid collection of

Æolian and Boudoir Pianos

now on hand, at his room, in Hamilton's Block, over Teller's Shoe Store, to which he invites the attention of the public. The

BOUDOIR PIANOS

or compactness of form, beauty of style, delicacy of touch, power and quality of tone, *surpass all others* ever made in this country. Their peculiar form and construction render the tone so rich, veiled and powerful as entirely to preclude the possibility of being appreciated without being heard.

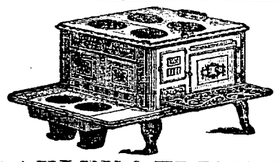
He is also agent for the sale of

Carhart's Patent Melodeons,

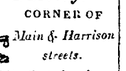
which for quality of Tone and Finish are universally admitted to be superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the public.

All instruments sold by him are warranted.

October 29, 1852. 1y7



Fort Wayne Plow Factory.

CORNER OF *Main & Harrison streets.*  CORNER OF *Main & Harrison streets.*

THE subscribers inform the public that they have commenced the manufacture of the

Empire Steel Plows.

at the shop lately occupied by Boom. This is now the favorite Plow throughout the southern part the state; it took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1850, and the Indiana State Fair last fall. Farmers are invited to call and examine them. Various sizes will be kept on hand.

They also make Steel SHOVEL PLOWS, and 3 and 5 Shovel CULTIVATORS of the best quality.

All the articles made by us will be warranted to perform satisfactorily. REID & THATCHER.

OAKLEY & FRENCH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Ware,

AND DEALERS IN

STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

No. 79 COLUMBIA STREET,

FORT WAYNE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE undersigned have on hand a large quantity of the choicest LANDS in Northern Indiana; Improved and unimproved, located in the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Steuben and DeKalb, and offer them

For Sale on the Most Reasonable Terms.

They have also a number of improved and unimproved LOTS in this city, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Persons desirous of

Purchasing Lands or Town Lots,

will do well to give him a call before making arrangements elsewhere.

N B. Lands shown and descriptions, *free of charge*, by application at our office at the Court House.

COLERICK & WITHERS,
General Lands and Tax Agents.
Fort Wayne, Nov 22. 1849. 21y.

ROBINSON'S

Tannery

LEATHER,

AND

Boot & Shoe STORE,

SITUATED across the WEST end of principal business street of Fort Wayne, being at the

LONG CANAL BRIDGE.

At this MANUFACTORY and SALE STORE may be found a general assortment of

All kinds of Leather suitedto this Market.

ALSO

Home-Made Boots & Shoes,

of the best quality, made in this place, *Warranted.*

ALSO

Eastern Styles of Boots & Shoes,

for all classes and of great variety.

CHILDREN'S at 20 Cts and upwards.

LADIES' from 45 Cts. to the finest city styles and prices.

MEN'S from 60 Cts. to the California mark!

No establishment can furnish any *Cheaper* or *better* articles for the price than can be found at this STORE

My arrangements are suited to the

Wholesale and Retail Trade

And all are invited to call and examine the extensive varieties now on hand, and that will hereafter be added to my Stock, as the varying seasons and tastes of purchases shall require.

JAMES H. ROBINSON.

Fort Wayne, June 1852.

THE LARGEST

SILK RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Silks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods,

At Bett Cash Prices.—Time granted by adding interest.

162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in store, and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks

Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimming, Bonnet Ribbons.

TAFFETA AND SATIN RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,

EMBROIDERIES,

French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all kinds, Silk Lace Mitts Barèges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, Linen Hdkfs.

The undersigned would invite the Merchants from the North, South, East, West, when in the City, to favor him with a call, and examine his stock before purchasing.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,
162 BROADWAY,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
y26

JOHN BROWN,

DEALER IN

STONE AND LIME,

New York and Louisville Cement, and Plaster of Paris.

The above articles kept constantly on hand at his new stone Building, north of the canal, near the City Mills. y12

HUGH B. REED.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Cigars and snuffs, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Brandies,

IS now receiving direct from the eastern cities, his Fall Stock, to which he invites the attention of dealers. Customers and physicians will always find at his establishment

Fresh & Unadulterated Medicines,

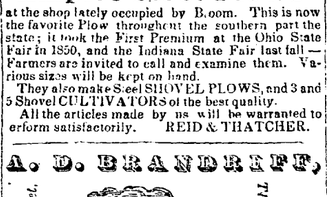
which he has selected with great personal care for this market.

His stock will be found as extensive as any other in the state, and his prices will compare with any other house in the west. Call and examine.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 9, 1852. H B R.

Agricultural Implement Manufactory

corner of Caroline and Third St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Pitt's Patent Separator,

IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER,

Corn and Cob Mills, &c.

I HEREBY give notice that since the extension of the Patent Rigght on my machine for treshing and cleaning grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y. where I have permanently located and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The Separator has been enlarged, improved and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts, while the Horse Power, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to stand the full strength of eight horses; also to give as much effective or useful power when driven by one or two horses as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle. It was put on trial at the great exhibition of Horse Powers and Treshing Machines at Geneva in July 1852, where it received the New York State Agricultural Society's first premium.

My machines will tresh and clean from three to five hundred bushels of wheat per day, and other grain in proportion. Two hundred of the above machines are for sale at the Agricultural works of the subscriber in this city, all warranted to be a better article than can be purchased at any other shop, and if they do not on trial prove to be so, I will take them off the hand of the purchasers at the price they may pay me for them.

I further notify all persons who are purchasing Horse Powers to be used in California and Oregon, that I will hold them accountable for any infringements to the rights secured to me by letters patent to the above machines, as I am manufacturing a Horse Power and Separator expressly for that section.

All orders for the above machines, hereafter addressed to John A Pitts, Buffalo, New York, will receive prompt attention. JOHN A PITTS.

COMPARET, HUBBEL, & Co,

are Agents for the sale of the above machines, Fort Wayne. Persons wishing to purchase can see them by calling at our Warehouse. 51—tf

1850. 1850.

PETER P. BAILEY

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission MERCHANT,

Will pay CASH for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pearl and Pot Ashes, and most other products of the country, or make liberal advances on the same.

WAREHOUSE NORTH SIDE OF THE CANAL,
FORT WAYNE, Ia.

REFERENCES.

Allen Hamilton, President Branch Bank,	*Fort Wayne*
Hugh McCulloch, Cashier	" " " "
Samuel Hanna,	" "
Jesse L. Williams, Chief Engineer, W. & E. Canal	
E. Smith & Co.,	*Toledo.*
E. Haskell & Co.,	"
Collins, Brown & Co.,

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. 15—No 3. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854. WHOLE No 1100.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P. Rizer's.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up except at the option of the publisher.

A liberal discount is allowed to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and punctuality on the most reasonable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE.

U. States Life Insurance Annuity & Trust Company of Philadelphia.

OFFICES—S. E. corner Third and Chesnut sts., Philada.
5 Nassau street, New York;
48 Camp street, New Orleans;
62 Second street, Baltimore;
16 Congress street, Boston;
30 Third Street, Cincinnati.

Assets liable for Losses, Jan. 1, 1853,
$306,029,004.

The Cash System, the only safe, sound and sensible one for either a Company or its insured members, and a perseverance in rigid application of correct Life Insurance business, have resulted in the most eminent success of this Company.

CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John L. Vattier, President.
Richard Gaddis, John W. Mendell,
S. R. W. Mcleod, L. P. Willstat,
W. M. Cameron, Richard Bates,
James Matthews, Robert S. Moore,
A. Tatt, Robert Moore,
John Evans. Wilson Casey, Secretary.
S. D. BAYLISS,
Agent for Fort Wayne.

H. P. Ayres, M.D., Ex. Physician.
Aug. 27th, 1853. y-8

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

Net accumulating Cash Funds, July 31st, 1853.
$2,193,302.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital and Surplus, over $300,000.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above two most successful and responsible Life Insurance Companies in the United States, is prepared to receive applications for Life Insurance.

Pamphlets containing rates of premium, and information on the subject of Life Insurance, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

"It is no more the great study of man to provide the daily bread for his family, while he lives, than it is to provide against their being left penniless in the event of his death."

JOSEPH R. EGBERTSON, Agent.
Fort Wayne, Sept. 12th, 1853. y10

NEW ENGLAND

Live Stock Insurance Co

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL $100,000.

HORSES, Cattle, and Sheep insured against *death* or *damage*, from natural causes, accidents or disease, at rates which will make it the interest of every one to avail themselves of its protection

FARMER'S STOCK

Insured at extraordinary low rates. All risks depend upon their teams for a livelihood, should come immediately and have their Horses or Cattle insured before they are injured or take sick and die.

E. P. COLERICK, *Agent.*

WM. CHOLSON, *Inspector.*
November 12, 1853. y19

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the agency of the

Ætna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms.

This Company has a Capital Stock of $300,000, all paid in and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1852. y17

Ohio Live Stock

Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000.

THIS Company will insure Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, from death or damage, either from natural causes, accident or diseases of any description whatever, to any extent.

DIRECTORS—Wm. Burnet, E. S. Haines, S. Robert-son, H. H. Goodman, Wm. Person.
S. W. Reeder, Sec'y. Wm. Burnett, Pres't.
Office No. 8, Front Street, Cincinnati.

The undersigned having been appointed agent to the above Company, is now prepared to issue policies at his Office over B. Smith's Store, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.

E. F. COLERICK, *Agent.*
Fort Wayne, May 19, 1851. y49

Protection

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital Stock, $300,000.

THE undersigned, Agent of this old and well known Company is fully authorized to insure Dwellings, Stores, Goods, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, &c. Also, Household Furniture and Goods, Wares and Merchandise contained and stored therein, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE;

Also, Dry Goods, Groceries, Manufactured Goods, Produce, Household Furniture, Live Stock, and every other description of Merchandise or Personal property, shipped or to be shipped per good steamboat, or boats, or to or from points on the Western waters, or between Eastern cities, via Lakes or other inland routes, and any to or in the Western country, against the hazards of

INLAND TRANSPORTATION,

Also shipments of Goods, Wares and Merchandise per good vessel or vessels, between New Orleans and Eastern ports—between New Orleans and other Gulf ports—between all American ports and English or European ports or to any maritime ports whatsoever in the atlantic waters, against the

PERILS OF THE SEAS.

For terms of insurance—also pamphlets containing further information, apply to

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.,
Agent Protection Insurance Company.
Fort Wayne, Jan. 19, 1850. y19

City Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI.

Will Insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE

Houses, Buildings, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Warehouses and Contents, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, Vessels building or repairing, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise generally.

DIRECTORS:

S. B. Reeder, Wm. Burnett,
George Gardner, J. C. Short,
J. M. Blair, H. Raper,
J. S. Kilbreth, E. S. Haines,
H. L. Hoffman,
E. B. Reeder, *President.*

N. Greiner, *Secretary.*

Office No. 8, Front Street, between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The undersigned has been appointed agent of the above company in this city, to whom application can always be made for policies, pamphlets, information, &c., at Room No. 1 court house.

E. F. COLERICK.
Fort Wayne, Dec. '52. 28—tf

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

L. M. NINDE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Office—On the corner of Main & Calhoun streets. 126

W. S. HOAGLAND,

Attorney at Law,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Room No. 2, over Recorder's Office. y7

JOHN HOUGH, JR. WILLIAM H. JONES

HOUGH & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

FORT WAYNE, IND.

WILL attend to all Legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the state.

REFERENCES.

Ashley Hamilton Fort Wayne. Spafford, Tileston & Co. N.Y.
L. Peverelly & Co. " David Lewis, "
Young & Wells, Monroe. Taylor & Bryan, "
W. A. Otis & Co., Cleveland. Halstead, Haines & Co., "
Hitchcock, Wilson & Wade, " Halstead & Bradshaw, "
W. R. Robbins, Cincinnati Edward Kellogg, Esq., "
Fox & Francis, " Loring, Fisk & Co., Boston
Miner, Andrews & Co., " Scollard & Lounsbery, "
Easton, Terrell & Co., " Mellon & Bailey, Philadelp'a.
Wilkeson & Co., Buffalo " Wood & Abbott, "
Harwood & Nore, " Bullitt & Fairthorne, "

J. L. WILDER C. CASE.

WORDEN & CASE,

Attorneys at Law.

Office as w. corner of Public Square, over Beers's Office
Aug. 1st, 1853 FORT WAYNE, Ind.

JOSEPH R. EGBERTSON.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

LAND & COLLECTION AGENT.

FORT WAYNE, Ia.

WILL practice in the State Courts of Indiana, and give special attention to *Land Agencies* and the *Securing and Collecting of Debts* in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co. } New York.
Dibblee, Ward & Moore, }
John Steward, Jr. & Co. } Cincinnati.
Tweedy, Stedman & Pilsbury, }
Robert Tippins, Esq. } Boston.
Clark & Wood }
Stedman, Maynard & Co. } Fort Wayne.
Wm. S. Brown & Co. }
Allen Hamilton, }
Hugh McCulloch, }
Wm. S. Tarlton, }

Office—On Clinton-st., opposite the Brick Church.
July 16, 1853. y—1

S. P. COLERICK. [1849.] W. H. MITCHELL.

COLERICK & MITCHELL, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and General Land and Claim Agents*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend on the Patterson and Saginaw Land Offices, and Examination of Titles &c., at Indianapolis.

Land Office.—David Smith's Block, corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets.
Nov. 17, 1849. On—y

WM. W. GARSON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of the 19th Judicial Circuit, Ind., and will also attend with prompt attention to business entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Hon. David McDonald, } *Lieutenant at Law*
" William T. Otto, } *Indiana University*
Samuel Hanna, } *Fort Wayne.*
" Wm. Hamilton, "
Allen Hamilton, "
Samuel Edsall, Esq., *Decatur*

*** Office—On Clinton Street, two doors north of the Bank. y36

E. P. RANDALL, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery*, Fort Wayne Indiana. Office on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

D. BRAKENRIDGE, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, and Securing of Debts; the preparation of Deeds, purchase and sale of lands, and examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, *Fort Wayne*
" A. Hamilton, "
" S. Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, "
" Alfred Harrison, *Indianapolis*
" Richard Snyder, *New York.*
" W. Hyde, "
" Alex. Fullerton, "
" Jos. Jamieson, "
" L. D. & C. Jones. *Cincinnati, Ohio*

OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the original office.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

Drs. O. & Mary F. THOMAS.

OFFICE North-West Corner of Main and Calhoun Streets in Phenix Block, over Fuellhart's Shoe Store.

RESIDENCE on WAYNE-ST., one door West of the Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, &c.

French and English Broadcloths from $2 00 to $7 00.
Cassimeres and Doe Skins black and colored, at prices from $1 00 to $5 00.
VESTINGS, every variety.
We will make the above to measure in the first style and most reasonable prices.
SHIRTS of the best quality; Undershirts and Drawers; Cravats; Linen Bosoms; Collars; Gloves; Suspenders; Silk Hats, Straw Hats and Palm Leaf Hats.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Coats of Summer Wear. Silk, Grass, Linen and Gingham Coats. Pants and Vests of all description.

HOMEOPATHIST.

DR. BOWEN has removed his office one door South, and can now be found over Stapleford's store, ever ready and attentive, to the many calls on his patronage, in private or professional matters.

N. B. Books, Medicines, and Cases for sale.—Residence on Wm. Bowen's, East Street. 27

Dr. Woodworth

HAS removed his Office to his house, on the corner of Clinton and Wayne streets, directly back of the 2d Presbyterian Church, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 23d, 1854 34

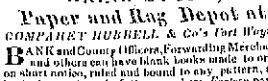
DR. C. E. STUCKS, establishes the practice of Medicine and Surgery at his office on Calhoun street Three doors north of Columbia street, will attend with promptitude to all calls.

Fort Wayne, August 9th, 1847. tf8

HOMEOPATHY.

DR. M. LEONARD, M.D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as *Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon*. He may be found at the Office of Dr. Brockway, Calhoun Street, next building north of Canal Bridge, and those who may prefer it, can call at his residence. y19

Fort Wayne & Mississippi Railroad



BOOKS for subscription to the stock of the Company have been opened at the following places, and are in the hands of the following named gentlemen:

Rensselaer, by Dr. G. A. Moss,
Winamac, by William B. Barnett,
Rochester, by Anthony D. Smith,
Liberty Mills, by John Comstock.
Fort Wayne, by Allen Hamilton,
A. HAMILTON, President.

R. E. FLEMING, Secretary. 1088

GRIND STONE,

Paper and Rag Depot at

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BANK and County Officers, Forwarding Merchants and others can have blank books made to order on short notice, ruled and bound to any pattern, and in the best style and of the very best *Eastern* paper, also *Letter and Cap Writing Paper* of the same quality.

A good article of Wrapping Paper constantly on hand to supply Merchants by the wholesale. Also for sale, Pasteboard Manufacturing Co's *BOSTON GRINDSTONE* for the trade at quarry prices, forwarding transportation and charges. *RAGS* taken at the highest price.

J. B. JOHNSON.
Fort Wayne, August 10th 1852. 31f

Independence day.

We publish the article on *Independence day* written by the able Editors of the State Sentinel, and commend it to the consideration of our readers as containing many important facts relative to the organization of our Government.

Tuesday was the university of American Independence. On the fourth of July, 1776, just 78 years ago, the Congress of the United Colonies agreed to a Declaration of Independence. That Declaration was prepared by a Committee of five, appointed on the 11th of June 1776. That Committee consisted of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Livingston.

On this day seventy-eight years ago, the Congress assembled, asserted that the Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States. From that time the words "United Colonies" were changed to "United States," in all commissions and other instruments. On the 15th of November 1777, the articles of confederation and perpetual union were agreed to by the Delegates of the thirteen original States in Congress assembled—these were ratified by eight States, on the 9th of July 1778, and by the other five at different times during the years '78, '79 '80, '81. On the 17th of September, 1787, the constitution of the United States was adopted it went into operation on the 4th of March, 1789. It was ordained and established in order to form "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." This is the language of the framers thereof, and from it we may gather an idea of the inestimable value which our fathers placed upon a union of these States.

Thus the union of the "Old Thirteen" was complete—thus the Government was permanently established.

The States which have been admitted into the Union since that time, have been on an equal footing with the original States in all respects. This has been the unvaried practice of Congress. Not to impose any conditions upon the new States incompatible with the doctrine of entire sovereignty except in those matters the constitution delegates to the General Government, would be to institute them as provinces of the original States and subject to their control. By the admission of new States upon an equal footing, the compact is not altered or amended. Each new State becomes a party. Our system of government was intended to be, and is adapted to expansion and the Constitution recognizes the right of distinct communities of people to assume an independent position—to make their own legal laws and provide for their own domestic concerns; hence, it made provision for the admission of new States. Our Government has no colonial possessions—the General Government being limited in its powers—not possessing the attributes of unlimited sovereignty, is restrained from the exercise of authority over the domestic affairs of a people.

In the language of a commentator upon the Constitution, it was deemed a pre-requisite that the people proposing to form a new State, should have a republican form of government, one not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. This is the only restriction imposed—this is the only condition necessary. The States admitted have the right to change their Constitution and their laws, in any respect whatever, so that they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The people of the several States, whether or not they be the old States, or the States admitted since, have the same right under the Constitution.

There is no distinction recognized by the CONSTITUTION. Indiana and Virginia stand upon the same platform—Kentucky and Missouri upon the same—there is no condition or restriction binding either, other than is contained in the Constitution.

The Constitution is the compact, and that compact provided for the admission of new States having a republican form of Government, and that they should have a republican form of government is the only restraint Congress should and inquire into the prejudices of the people as to any internal matters of their own concern. The only question to be asked by Congress is, has this State a republican form of Government? Is there anything in its Constitution inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States? The idea that the Federal Government should exercise control over the people of the States, was repudiated by the Convention which framed the Constitution. The idea of a "Colony" was rejected, and the rights of independent communities were fully recognized. The people of the old thirteen States endeavored to form a Government which would not stand in the relation to them which Great Britain had sustained—and which should yield to each community or colony as it then was), the right of representation, and the right to control their affairs. These were denied, and the revolution was consummated.

The basis of our Constitution is the ruling idea of State sovereignty. The Colonies threw off the yoke of oppression, and resolved that "the Colonies are, and of right ought to be *free and independent States*"—that is, that *each colony* should be a *free and independent State*. There were no articles of confederation, no Constitution, when the Declaration was made, and it seemed to be the aim of the Colonists to absolve themselves from allegiance to the Government of Great Britain and assert their independence as distinct communities—as States for *itself*.

Bear in mind the fact, that when the confederation was formed, and the Constitution adopted, *each* State was consulted. There was no concentrated power authorized to act for the whole, but each State had the right to act for itself. *Any one of the original States* could have refused to enter into the compact, and under the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and under the articles of confederation, could have remained outside—refused to become a member of the union, and nothing in the articles of confederation or in the Constitution, could have sanctioned the interference of the General Government in forcing them into the Union. Each and every State which would have refused to sanction the Constitution, would have been entitled, under the laws of Nations and under the express sanction of the Declaration of Independence to have asserted its independence as a sovereignty.

The Colonies recognized no such power as a *confederated* and absolute power.

The *smallest of all* the original States had the same right to declare for or against its acceptance of the provisions of the Constitution, as the largest. New Hampshire and New York stood upon the same ground. Either of these could have refused, and asserted its entire independence of the Union. Either could have said, we refuse to enter into this Union, and we deny the right of the General Government to force us into it. Thus it will be acknowledged the doctrine of State sovereignty was full and completely recognized.

Until the ratification of the thirteen States, there was no Federal Government, such as we recognize. Suppose, that any one of the States should have refused its sanction, that State would have been entitled to declare for itself, as the principles of the Declaration asserted the right of the people to govern themselves.

As they all entered into the compact, and established their own form of Government, each for itself, they became partners in the Federal Government—no one State having more powers or privileges than another.

The territory which in course of time they might acquire, for the purpose of "new States," whether acquired from the original States, or from a foreign power, would be the property of all—common property, and no one State had any more right over it, than any, or all the others.

When, therefore, it becomes the duty of Congress to organize new territories under the sanctions of the Constitution, a great question presents itself, whether a portion of the confederacy shall control the territory: whether or not Congress shall interpose its authority to control the people of the *territories* in their legislation—in other words, whether or not, those territories shall be regarded as colonies or lands? It is almost necessary to say that this question involves the right of the people of the States to govern themselves. This is plain to any man, who reflects for a moment upon the objects and intention of the framers of our national Constitution.

Shall the new States admitted into the Union, under the Constitution, be admitted as partners, subject to the control of the parent government, or shall they be recognized as new States, in all respects equal to the original States? He who understands the nature of our Federal Government, will answer that every *community has the right to govern itself, and make its own laws* and that no *restriction* can properly be imposed upon it, except that in reaction no *federal* authority other than that of the *United States*. That authority is limited and defined by the Constitution. We have thus briefly spoken of the nature and objects of the Constitutional Government of the United States. We do not desire to give a partisan character to an article of this kind, but say we believe that there is by one *national* party in this land, and that, the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, we have set forth the basis of its creed State Rights and Popular Sovereignty.

Standing upon that platform we declare that the people of the Territories have the right to govern themselves, and that Congress should not interfere in the admission of new States except to inquire into the nature of their Government—whether they have a republican form or not? If they have they are entitled to admission—if not they should be refused. But we cannot admit that Congress has the power to dictate to the people of any territory or State, what peculiar laws or institutions they shall have.

"Self-Government" is the basis of our Constitutional belief. The diffusion of power among the people is the grand conception of the Declaration of our National Independence. That declaration we publish to-day. Read it.

Remember, too, that when this glorious union was formed it was formed for strength and principle—that there might be no civil discord, and that it might be powerful to resist the attacks of foreign enemies; that it might have a common fund, the benefits of which each State might share alike—that it might have a navy to protect that commerce—that it might be a great and happy union—the asylum for the oppressed—the friend of the free and the home of the brave.

Remember this glorious Union! No! No! God preserve it as it is, with or without slavery. With all its faults we love it. The union is *our country, our country* the Union. Separate these States! It would be like tearing the limbs of the body asunder. Each State, like the limb would be lifeless, and *liberty* like the soul of man would depart to be gone forever.

In conclusion, we say, the return of this day suggests to us thoughts which we should not slight. Let us reflect upon the condition of parties. Let us turn statesmen for once, and comprehend, if we can, all the blessings which we enjoy, and which by the goodness of divine Providence have been conferred upon us; and let us ask ourselves—are we willing to change this Government? Will we dissolve this Union? If it is answered that Slavery exists in one portion of it, and that Slavery is an institution not congenial with the spirit of our Government, we ask you, in reply, are the slaveholding States anti-republican? Were they not original parties to the Constitutional compact? And when the question is presented to Congress whether or not they will admit a new State into the Union, we ask, would you be willing to refuse your consent the admission of a new State, upon an objection applicable to many of the States which have been admitted since the formation of the confederacy? The great and exciting question of the day is this:

Are we disposed to abide by the provisions and the guarantees of the Constitution? Are we in favor of the Union? Do we wish a dissolution? Our Union is with slaveholding States, and with those States we formed a partnership and made a contract. We have said that though Slavery is an evil, we desire *union* that we may have *strength*. Are we willing to continue in force the compact made by our fathers in 1787? Are we willing to abide by the compromises made at that that day? We think we need not answer for our readers. The patriotic response of true American would be—We are! "The Union now, AND THE UNION forever."

The true friend of the Union, through he be opposed to the institution of slavery, will respond "The people of the States are as enlightened and christianized as are the members of Congress.

"Self-interest is not a controlling principle with them, more than with the delegates whom we send to Congress?"

"Leave this question to the States, and in the time all will be right."

In conclusion we say that every true American will, in the language of the Father of his country respond, "Let us frown *indignantly* upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enkindle the scorched fires which now link together the various parts."

Street Preaching—Church Burning.—No one can look through the newspapers of the country without being struck with the great increase of crime, chiefly in our large northern cities. Every form of crime seems to be on the increase. There is one, however, that has recently been repeated with an alarming and a most disgraceful frequency—church burning. Mobs of excited fanatics, incited and led on by impious vagabond street preachers have either burnt or otherwise destroyed many of the sacred buildings that have been dedicated by Catholics to the worship of God. Most of the churches, however, that have been destroyed, have been destroyed under cover of the darkness and by unknown persons.

When street-preaching, which at best is but a nuisance, has become an instrument in the hands of hypocrites and weaklo to indignant mobs of fools and fanatics to preachers of the peace, public disturbances, and the destruction of churches, it is time that these street-preachers should be arrested in their mad career and punished with the utmost severity of the law.

The quarrels, broils, and fights between the Protestants and Catholics are on the increase. They are stimulated by these vagabond street-preachers, who, we are inclined to think, are generally merely the catspaws of certain political associations whose interest it is to keep alive the feuds between the natives and the foreigners, the Protestants and the Catholics. The sermons of these howling blasphemers do not manifest any of the characteristics of true religion. They are coarse Gindes and bitter invectives against all who differ from them either in birth or religion.

The first railroad in Brazil was opened on the 30th of April last, the inauguration ceremonies taking place in presence of the Emperor and Empress, and an immense concourse of the leading personages of the empire.

(From the Washington Union)

Democratic Party.

The present attitude of the democratic party cannot fail to extort admiration even from its most decided adversaries. While the abolitionists have sworn the whig party in twain, leaving the one half entirely in the hands of the northern fanatics, and forcing the other half to take up arms against its former associates—and this as a result by of sheer self-defence—the democrats have consolidated their strength to one united body containing not by a single section, but embracing both sections of the Union, and co-operating with all the zeal and efficiency which animated them in the most glorious days of our political history. The whigs of the north are combined not only against the South, but against their former friends in the South. So blindly have they yielded to the influence of fanaticism, that there is not a single whig in the North who has the courage to raise his voice for those who are now hunted down by furious zealots, and who are as much entitled to his respect and his support as if they were his immediate neighbors. This single fact things exists for the first time; and it is one of the most threatening aspects of the present period. We call practice it when we contrast the northern whig action with the democratic party, and ask ourselves, how much the Union would be worth if the latter were united with its whig antagonists, and accepted the abolition creed as an unalterable and undying covenant against fifteen sovereign sister States, or nearly one-half of the confederacy! The imminent danger of the public tranquility, and the inappreciable importance, as a practical and palpable fact, of the democratic party, to the most social and distinct interests involved in the American Union, ought to be realized from this point of view at once and the same time. Observing men have seen how steadily all the movements of the whig opposition have tended to a sectional organization confined to the North. They have also noticed the uncalled-for and the intrepidity of the democracy of the free States it breasting the fanat cism which has rolled with her utmost power to compel the democracy to cut loose from the South, and to swell the ranks of that northern monument which, once embarked in its career, will stop at nothing short of the abolition of slavery, no matter at what sacrifice of law and humanity. In a word, men are constrained, whether they will or not, to reiterate and to applaud the democratic party, not only for what it has done, but for what it has forborne to do. There are many evidences of the truth of this, beside the instructive events of the present time.

We take the broad ground that every measure which the whig party of the North has made its own, and carried entirely have resulted in nothing but fanaticism and disorder if the democratic party had not thrown it.

If in the path way, and resisted and defeated each proposition in detail, as soon as it became manifest. Had the present abolitionized whig party been strong enough, it would have defeated the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California, and even as it was the efforts in that direction embraced the great mass of the working machinery of the whig party, and were as we shall show on a theory of being crowned with success. On other occasions, the united whig party made a tremendous rush against liberal success have been seen their ball up a great bank, and fly, terror stricken, before the rush and the dismay it created. The whig bankrupt law was an engine of almost supernatural mischief. Whig tendencies we have already seen, are nothing more nor less than an army of tobacco chewers. A Cattesanges tobacco grower says—

"This spring we an experiment, I planted out my acre of land to the growth of tobacco. The crop did finely, and in short time the plants had attained to the height of nearly five inches business called me to Buffalo. I was gone for two days, but in that brief period every sedge of my tobacco had been eaten up by the grasshoppers, and my incumbrances as it may seem, are large, hungry looking specimen of the manroaders, which I saw sitting upon a stump as I entered the field, actually had the audacity to *ask me for the chew I had in my mouth!*"

The Indiana banks are moving with a view to establish an agency here for the redemption of their paper. The proposition is to furnish Eastern exchange at 1-2 premium to the brokers.—The Ohio State Stock Bank is also about to establish an agency on Third street. The probability is that nearly all the country banks will unite in this arrangement, which is the only one that can prevent their notes from being returned for redemption about as fast as issued.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

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Whig Patriotism.—All who remember how earnestly and unitedly the Whig press shouted "a Millard Fillmore, when President, in calling out the military in Boston to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, in suppression of the President and of the correspondence of 1850; and the indifference of his administration to secure their passage, must be convicted of their sincerity in denouncing with affected patriotism, a contingency of similar measures; Mr. Fillmore without any such pledge. Taking all these facts into consideration, the attempt to resuscitate the Whig party on an anti-slavery issue is simply ridiculous.—*Kalida Venture.*

Daring Commodore Perry's late visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette or liberality. A strong stomach may be considered as high recommendation in our Japanese diplomatists.

The Tammany Hall Democratic Council have passed a series of resolutions against the Know Nothings, the preamble of which is as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States declares what no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and whereas, it is the evil for proscription from office on account of a man's religious tenets, it is self-evident, and that there can be no restriction of the right of suffrage growing out of that cause; wherein the greatness and glory of this Republic have been naturally advanced by the industry, energy and patriotism of a large portion of its citizens of foreign birth; and whereas, it is anti-Republican, anti-Democratic and anti-Christian to proscribe any man or set of men because differing with us in religious opinions, or because they are not of American nativity.

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Murder.—We have learned from Marshal Sprague, of a most outrageous murder, committed in the vicinity of Waterville, in this county, on Tuesday night. The circumstances, as we learn them, were as follows:

Three canal boats were going up the canal in company. As they left Waterville, there was some strife as to speed. The driver of the first boat put a knife into his saddle, and threatened to kill any driver that might attempt to pass. Soon afterwards the driver of the second boat, a young man, recently employed in the U. S Navy, was about to pass when the driver of the first dismounted, drew his knife and attempted to stab him. The crew of the first boat circled up on their driver to desist, which he did for a moment, but then turned and aimed a blow from an opposite direction, stabbing the second driver in the breast, the knife passing through his body, and inflicting a wound which proved fatal within a very few minutes.

A remark made by the murderer, showing that the act was premeditated and malicious, so impressed the crews of his own and the other two boats, that they determined to hang him on the spot, and would have done so but for timely interference. He was taken before Squire Blarney, of Waterville, and committed to the county jail, where he now awaits his trial.

Church Burned by a Mob.—A church was burned in Bath, Me., by a mob of fifteen hundred persons on the 6th inst. The circumstance was created by the assembled Angel Gabriel," who had been speaking to a crowd of persons and but so influenced them that they proceeded to the Roman Catholic Church, known as the "Old South street Church," and set fire to it in thirty different places. The church was burned to the ground.

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The Gadsden Treaty.—The following are the leading points in the new treaty with Mexico for the carrying into effect of which an appropriation of $10,000,000 has just been voted by both Houses of Congress:

1st. Mexico cedes to the United States a strip of territory, known as the *Mesilla Valley*, which is supposed to be rich in precious minerals, and possessing a fertile soil.

2d. The United States government is released from the duty, rejoined upon it by the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty, of protecting the Mexican frontier against the Apache, Cannanche, and other Indians.

3. Gives the United States the' privilege of transporting mails and the property of the United States across the Isthmus of *Tehuantepec* free of impost. It also provides that no higher charge shall be made upon the transit of citizens of the United States and their property, than upon the persons and property of other nations.—Passports are not required of passengers.

4th. The free navigation of the California gulf is accorded to vessels of the United States. This clause not only opens Marantlan and Sonora to the trade of our people, but admits them to the pearl fisheries for which that gulf has been celebrated

The following brief summary of the siege of Silistria is given by the London correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and will be found interesting.

Again we must bow ourselves in the dust. A terrible tragedy; the siege of Silistria has been raised, and the Russians are in full retreat. The history of this siege is most remarkable. It was in the first days of March that Gen. Luders crossed the Danube and occupied the little forts of Isaktscha, Matchin and Tultscha, and advanced to the walls of Trajan, without meeting with great

Wholsale and Retail dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery & Hardware,

Fort

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, 4th District,
ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey County.

For Secretary of State,
ZEBULON HAYDEN, of Rush County.

For Treasurer of State,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington Co.

For Auditor of State,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.

For Superintendent of Public Instructions,
WM. C. LARABEE, of Putnam County.

A New Volume of the Sentinel

Will be commenced on Saturday, the 8th of July next, and we hope as many of our readers as can will continue to pay up by that time and take a new start. It will be such a novelty to see us of them to settle up, that we feel quite a philanthropic desire to be instrumental in furnishing the rare delight.

We design enlarging the Sentinel so as to give our readers nearly *one half more news* than at present, and make it the LARGEST PAPER IN THE STATE. The enlargement will be made as soon as we can complete the necessary arrangements and procure a NEW PRESS of corresponding dimensions.

To meet the heavy outlay we shall naturally incur in these improvements we confidently hope our friends will interest themselves in extending our circulation. There are but few who could not, if they would try, induce at least one neighbor or friend to subscribe, and we hereby appoint each subscriber to act as a committee of one for this purpose.

As a further inducement to new subscribers, we will furnish the Sentinel to CLUBS at the following reduced rates:

Five copies, and one to the person getting up the club, for $7 00; Ten copies, and one to the person getting up the club, for $12 50.

Payment in all cases to be made in advance.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

The Democrats of Wayne Township are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday August the 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect twenty delegates to the county Convention, and to appoint a Township Committee for the year ensuing.

PETER KISER,
F. D. LASSELLE,
P. J. WISE,
} Tp. Committee.

July 22d 1854.

Congressional Convention.

It has been intimated to us that a convention of delegates from each county in the 10th District would be held in Albion, Noble County, the fourth Wednesday in August, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. We think it is time that Notices to that effect were handed in for publication throughout the District by the Corresponding Secretary and Central Committee.

Hon. John Pettit.

We invite the especial attention of our readers to the article copied from the "Washington Union", the Administration organ and the able exponent of Democratic principles, with regard to the controversy between Mr. Pettit and Mr. ——ton as to the inviolability of the Missouri compromise. It gives a fair and gentlemanly statement of the facts deducible from the recent letter of the latter to the Editor of the *Lafayette American*, in which he makes use of the *lowest, vilest* and most *unbecoming derogatives* and *epithets* of the former that could well emanate from the lips of man. A communication couched in such language ills becomes the illiterate or barbarian, and much more the man who now, and has for more than thirty years occupied a seat in one of the other halls of the National Legislature, and had all the advantages that tend to refinement, intelligence and the betterment of the mental and moral man.

You will observe in his letter that it contains inconsistencies and is a contradiction to what has proclaimed during the present session of Congress, as well as the chapter in his history alluded to in said letter. Read for yourselves and you will conclude as all unprejudiced minds must, that his attack on the *"old Bass-piece"* is one of the most ridiculous unprovoked things that he ever wrote, and unmistakable proof that he is in his dotage. He exercises no influence any more in the Halls of Congress and little elsewhere. He has ossified his usefulness and his fame.

It is a matter of curiosity with many in Congress, as well as throughout the country, whether the *"Old Brass piece"* will consider the matter worthy of notice and let flicker at *"Old Bullion."* We hope that since the facts are plain and indisputable, that Indiana's "Old Brasspiece" will not discharge against him, but overlook his imbecilities and pity his infirmities. For it is well known that he who receives one load from *this "Old Brasspiece"* will never survive to hear its thunderings again.

The Know Nothings.—The reply of the *Standard* to our last article concerning those *fellers*, is so *"funny"* and couched in such *supremely eloquent language*, that we should not be surprised to learn that the *spirit of Patrick Henry* inspired and directed the medium while writing—for surely such forcible conclusions and noble sentiments never originated in an ordinary mind.

Our thanks are due the Hon. E. M. CHAMBERLAIN for a copy of the census Report. It is a valuable work.

Is it so?

The Editor of the "Times," in speaking of the Revolution which appeared in our proceedings of a Democratic meeting held Saturday, the 8th inst., as the "Bernards Resist," so denominated because *Democrats assemble there*, when *Whigs and the odds and ends of every thing*, then the *Court House*, commanding the *Hon. John Pettit* for his faithful adherence to the principles of the great Democratic party and his untiring and ceaseless vigilance to their advancement, says "that John Pettit has represented the *moral* element of those who indicted this resolution," is unprecedentedly true. And when he declared the Constitution of the U. S. to be *"a self-evident lie,"* we suppose that it was such an advance movement in degradation that it send a thrill of joy into the hearts of those who are living in the cess pools of political degeneracy as conveying a hope that they would soon be able to prostrate all to their own insignificance." Now, that *Mr. Pettit* ever declared the *Constitution* of the U. S. to be *"a self-evident lie,"it is not true in substance or fact*, and we demand the *"Times"* man to produce the authority, or else stand convicted before the public as a *falsifier* and a *willful misrepresenter of the truth*.

Readers, that you may know what Mr. Pettit did say, we refer you to page 7 of his Speech in pamphlet form, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 20, 1854, on the Nebraska & Kansas Bill, and if you are not in possession of the same, we will furnish you with the document which speaks for itself. Mr. Pettit was not alluding to, or speaking of the Constitution of the U. S. when he used the words charged, but was speaking of and had direct reference to the *Declaration of Independence*. The remark was made when alluding to the sentence "We hold these truths to be self-evident, *that all men are created equal*."

Now, what motive, what inducement instigated this perversion of the truth on the part of *John W. Dawson, wholesale Editor of the Fort Wayne Times*, is beyond our comprehension, unless, of his hatred and invicterate [illegible] words charge contained now, that it was impossible for a man to be so *platitanted with vengeance, as to depart from the ground of heart* as to enumerate his enemies by changing their public declarations, especially when they say no in print. We know that this man Pettit, has ever been on the alert for Whig tricks and quite ready for them, in exposing their schemes and fraud, but yet, we think that there is still no excuse for altering or changing its declarations, even if they should not be pleasant to the ears of *Whigs, Abolitionists and Sore-heads*. We know he that he is a very plain spoken individual, and never hesitates to divulge the truth, even should it operate unfavorably to the designs of the cheese maned. We also know that it is not the first time in his life that he has been *falsified, villified and abused* by *Whig, Abolition*, and *Know Nothing Editors*, and it will not be at all *mistered* as if he should *murder the pittles-pettings* of so great a man as the Editor of the Times.

But after all we may be too fast, as he is a *Know Nothing*" and claims a conspicuous place in their Society. Don't be so anxious friend, *nature* has already made you *more conspicuous* than is ever in the power of the Society to do. Hence, it you do not know the difference between, the *Constitution* of the *U. S.* and the *Declaration of American Independence, owing to their similarity*, we ask your pardon for having indulged so freely upon your presumed intelligence.

The Mongrel Ticket.

One neighbor of the "Times" says that a friend of his suggests that the following Ticket be presented to the electors of the County for support, viz:

For Congress,	Hon. Samuel Brenton.	
" Senator,	Chas. Case, Esq.,	
" Represent.	C. Parker, (Farmer) of St. Joseph.	
" Sheriff.	Geo Hand, of Eel River.	
" Treasurer,	H. Rudisill Jr., Ft. Wayne.	
" County Com'r,	James Vandegrift "	
" Com. P. Pros.	Isaac Jenkinson Esq. "	
" Coroner "	J. P. Greer, Esq., Wells Co.	

All right Neighbor; we are glad to know that you are not yet entirely "despised and rejected of men," and that some good friend has advised with you in reference to the foregoing Ticket, but allow us to put it that you will have accomplished wonders when you get *Henry J. Rudisill's consent to made* with any such crowd for the purpose of *political action*, much less to be a *candidate on a Ticket headed by one of the most rabid Whigs and Abolitionists and one of the oldest political sinners in the State*. And our friend *Jenkinson and Case*, we think, are a little too *wise* to be *muzzled* for the benefit of others; and, besides, they have no desire to be defeated, which they are sure to be, if the Democracy roll up and tumble up, any way, to go up to the polls as they are sure to do second Tuesday of October. As to the rest we have reason not to believe but what they will consent to be candidates and express many thanks to their friends who suggested their names.

"What is Christianity?"—In to-day's paper you will find a List of Resolutions recently adopted by the "General Association of Connecticut." We have heretofore expressed in brief terms our deep regrets that those who claim to be called of God to preach his Gospel in a Sinful world should so far forget themselves as to enter the political pool and thereby render their efforts unworthy in the sight of *Him* who sent them, and unsuccessful in redeeming and winning souls to God. If how can men, claiming to the intelligent, and trusting in the truths of the Bible for their Security against the ravages of Sin, throw off Jehovah's Buckler, and descend their pulpits and preach resistance to law, and cause the destruction of public peace. Their hearts are blistered with corruption, and God has forsaken them because they are joined to idles. It has always been our opinion that Ministers should never allow themselves to mingle with the politics of the country, or take advantage of their position in dictating to others what course they should pursue in relation to issues agitating the public mind. They will have done well, when they have done all that their Lord and master exacts of them, without attempting to creat a feeling of distrust or excite hatred or enmity between political parties. The exigencies of the sinner are much more perilous and more to be cared for by the Ministry than the affairs of States, or Territories. Time and space will not permit us to dwell longer on this subject *a present*, at some future period we may have occasion to advert to it again.

Death of W. G. Ewing.—A dispatch has been received stating that this Gentleman, who has long been a resident of this city, died of Cholera. Where, we have not yet learned.

The Saturday Night Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, *Peregrine Smith* held forth at the Court House, and wonderful to tell, accomplished the great work of *extinguishing* our friend and fellow citizen F. P. RANDALL with a fine pair of *silk gloves*. We have always thought that he was better calculated for a *physician* than anything else; the nature of the man is such as to entitle him to a great deal of *caution* and *respect*, and the dear people committed a great impropriety, and especially the *Democracy* when they knew that the *Mr. Smith, late of Hamilton County, Ohio*, was coming to settle among them, about a year ago, that they did not meet him with a *cock and six*, accompanied with *bands of music and songs of welcome*, to indeed him to our lovely village. Oh dear! How badly we feel!

The last report from the Physician of Col. Randall is, that he is better and will most likely recover from the severity with which he was treated on that Saturday evening by the said Mr. Smith, and will probably, if he considers him *large enough to deliver*, soon be able to handle the said Popegun, without gloves!

He also alluded to *Joseph Sinclair* and the *Drummond light of the Sentinel*. The former is in weekly publication by the Times, and the latter, being a young man, will most likely outlive his *misapprehensions*.

Gen W. O. BUTLER declines the appointment of Governor of Nebraska Territory.

We clip from the *Republican Argus* the following well Cured remarks in relation to the position of parties and solicit the attention of our readers to the facts therein contained.

Aspect of Parties

It is a fixed fact that they *National Whig Party* is dead. There is no longer an effort made to keep up its distinct organization. Throughout New England the mass of those who were constituted the triumphant party party, have united with the abolitionists and are content to take for their leaders *Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Lucretian Mott*, &c., in the place of DANIEL WEBSTER and EDWARD EVERETT, and other national men. Here and in other sections of country it is owing to *Know Nothingism*, and those who were claimed to have all the decency and all the intelligence, now write themselves down a *chance-ing nothing*. We felt called upon by a sense of duty to deny the former groundless assumptions of boastful whig party—because we had individual evidence that other locality than theirs possessed *equal* decency and intelligence. We do not still disposed to dispute with any man who may choose to call him *self equal*, and to view much of what he *knows nothing*. Think, however this is not a free country, and we say as said St. Paul, "he may even as may you be ignorant let him remain ignorant," if he pleases—but then we look upon this as sheer affectation. These pretended know-nothing whigs, in fact known full well, that as *whigs* proclaiming the old obsolete doctrines of their party they must always be a hopeless minority. They know too, that if by some new *sell-reform* they can manage to destroy the unity of the democratic party, they may with any new coalition which may be formed, have a chance for a share of "the spoils." See how this Know-Nothingism has worked so far. A whig mayor in Washington—a whig mayor in Philadelphia—ditto in Norfolk, ditto in almost every other place where the Knownothings have claimed a victory. Does this look as if these whig politicians know nothing? We have other and far more serious objections to an organization that proclaims war against the Constitution, and openly avows its enmity to an *equality of rights* and *privileges*. These radical and *dangerous* errors, we shall discuss more at length hereafter, but at present our object is to arrest the attention of young and impulsive Democrats who may be misled by the specious professions of *ultra-Americanism*, and urge by the very strength of their patriotism be led into hasty and ill-assorted alliances with their old political enemies. To all such we would say remember the old proverb—a man is known by his character determined by the company he keeps. If you are found associated with those who would proscribe their fellow citizens because of a difference in religious opinions,—or because of a difference in the place of their birth—if you are enrolled with such an organization as this, the judgement of the country will pronounce you illiberal and bigoted—and falling far below the standard of a true republican, whose fundamental principle is *equal rights* and *equal privileges* for *each* and *every citizen*.—How proudly does this noble and christian principle contend, with the secret oaths of those who band themselves together to deprive others of the privileges which they profess to value so highly.

From the Union.

What is Christianity?

1. *Resolved*, That as representatives and associated pastors and ministers of the Congregational churches of Connecticu, we record our abhorrence of the wickedness in high places which has repealed the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and which in so doing, has notoriously violated the public faith, pledged in the act of 1820, but have not a new and *sacred* regard to the integrity of our free institutions.

2. *Resolved*, That the silence of the religious bodies and communities generally in the slaveholding States, and the perpetuation of so great a crime, gives painful evidence of delinquency in respect to principles and sympathies that are essential to Christian integrity; and that we do especially regret, at such a time as this, the silence of the chief judicatories of the Presbyterian church with which we are in correspondence—a silence which destroys the glory of their ancient testimony against the barbarous and wicked institution of slavery.

3. *Resolved*, That, as the ministers of Christ, and as watchmen for souls, we are required to sound an alarm in God's holy mountain against the extension of systematized and organized oppression, and that we entreat our fellow ministers, and our brethren throughout our common country, to pray earnestly against this wickedness, and to confront with prayer all right, penal, combined, and energetic action.

4. *Resolved*, That while we have heard the statement of Dr. Stiles with much interest and high respect for himself, and with a desire to co-operate with all that we deem wise efforts to extend the Gospel of Christ, yet that this body regard the American Home Missionary Society as correct in its position not to ground aid to slave-holding missionaries.

To carry out the spirit and principles of these resolutions, I recommend that, at their next meeting, the association adopt the following in addition, viz:

Whereas we learn from the 17th chapter of Genesis, verses 12 and 13, that Father Abraham held slaves, "bought with his money?" Therefore,

Resolved, That God ought not to have selected as the chosen father of his chosen people, and we repudiate him altogether as the "father" of such of the "faithful" as we claim to be.

Resolved, That Jesus Christ committed a great error when, in the story of Lazarus and the rich man, as recorded in Luke, 16th chapter, 19th to 31st verses, he placed Lazarus in Abraham's bosom, and we repudiate all such heavens as slave-holders' heavens.

Resolved, That when the Angel of the Lord, as recorded in the 16th chapter of Genesis, verse 9, ordered the fugitive slave Hagar to return to her mistress and submit herself to her hands. [Though she had dealt hardly with her,] he committed a great wrong inasmuch as such conduct implied that Heaven itself had its fugitive slave laws: and we will never consent to associate with such angles.

Resolved, That the laws of Moses are not the laws of God, nor are they of divine inspiration, though in the 25th chapter of Leviticus it is represented that "the Lord spake unto Moses, saying" [verses 44 to 46] "Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about you: of them shall ye buy bondsmen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land, and they shall be your possession; and ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you to inherit them for a possession. They shall be your bondmen forever."

Resolved, That if these be the words of God, then Israel's God is not our God, and we sound an alarm against such systematized oppression, whether sanctioned by Israel's God or by the constitution and laws of the States or of the United States.

Resolved, That Paul, in imitating the example of the angels in the Old Testament, and sending the fugitive slave Onesimus back to his master Philemon, instead of running him off to parts unknown, proved himself to be totally unworthy of being considered the Apostle of such Gentiles as we are, and we do not recognise his teachings or example as any authority for us.

Resolved, That the Gospel has been greatly improved since Christ came; for that wherein he brought under discussion to constitute infidelity, and gave to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, obedience of servants to masters, submission to wrong in preference to strife and contention, praying for the reform of the work on the respectful bending of the pur principles of the New Testament to rulers and slaves, Kings and purposes; our improved Gospel teaches us to express our abhorrence of wickedness in high places, when political action there does not square with our opinions, to consider all as wanting in Christian integrity who do not buckle on political armor, rush into the collision of passions and prejudices, and pray for the suppression of chaff, not for the God of Israel, who ingrafted it upon their Constitution, but to the unknown God" of our improved Gospel; and, finally, all who do not refuse to grant aid to slaveholding missionaries, who go out to preach the old fashioned Gospel, as exhibited in the Old and New Testament.

Now, Mr. Editor, I commend the foregoing to the serious consideration of all true Christians of the North. If their every day associations tone me a little further the course they may even feel often, they will find themselves in company with persons and Societies who abjure the Bible, and the God of the Bible, simply that they may maintain their consistency on the subject of slavery. I am no advocate of slavery, but, if the Bible is not a shareholder may be regard a Christian as my enemy if slavery; and I or any northern friend, shall be as unwilling to associate with shareholders in heaven as they appear to be on earth, they will be very likely to find themselves—*some other place*.

TRUTH.

From the Washington Union

Col Benton and the Missouri Compromise.

Col. Benton has said and done much of late which must be covered with a thick mantle of charity by all who desire to see the fame of any portion of that record which attached to it in former days. Day by day he is making exhibitions of vindictiveness and weakness which are so inconsistent with his own character during that period of his life when he scorned the popular esteem and confidence that the meta-physicians seem unwilling to gain any process of reasoning which succeeds to him the possession of his former eloquence and talent. The confederation of the elements combined by the evidence which presents his mind to the reader in his speeches, which there is sufficient vigor in his former to exhibit the latter in their full force. Nature formed him with strong passions but with an ordinary mind; to his credit, he labored and persevered in the cultivation and improvement of his mental faculties, until he removed the position awarded to men of high intellectual capacities and attainments. To a very considerable extent, the cultivation and enlargement of his intellect enabled him to curb and restrain those passions which, without such mental improvement, must always have been ungovernable; but the indications of the last few years prove that his intellect no longer retains the power to resist the dominion for which his natural passions have all the time struggled. Whether this is a mournful spectacle is to be attributed to the corroding influence of hopes deferred expectations disappointed, or to the ruthless touch of time, which spares no intellect, however capacious, or whether the sad result is the legitimate consequence of both causes combined, we do not care to determine. The great fact stands out in bold relief, that the Thomas H. Benton of the days of Andrew Jackson is not the Thomas H. Benton of later years. The democracy of the nation looked and confided in him as he was when he stood in the Senate, up and at the assaults made upon the Old Hero, and won the passion of the Field of Jackson. As he is at this day arrayed in open fraternity with the deadly enemies of the democratic party, indulging in denunciations of the measures of all upon whom the democracy have bestowed their confidence for the firmness, consistency, and efficiency with which they have exercised the great principles of the party, his old admirers and friends can do no less than with amazement and pity upon his fallen mind Ere, and out of pure charity seek to account for his fall upon principles of reasoning that will leave him in the full enjoyment of the reputation which he made before his bad passions distorted the mastery over a decaying intellect.

Such reflections as these have passed through our mind on several recent occasions when Colonel Benton has [illegible] the charge of [illegible] eccentricities. They are forcibly revived and confirmed by a late exhibition of passion and weakness in a letter to a newspaper in Indiana, which is so remarkable for the evanescence of its ideas and the grossness of its egotism, that we are constrained to notice it with unaffected regret. The letter is addressed to the editor of the Lafayette American, in reply to a late speech made by Senator Pettit of Indiana, in which he alluded to the fact that in 1848 Colonel Benton obtained the passage of a law by Congress which rescinded and abrogated the Missouri Compromise line. This fact was stated by Colonel Benton himself in his late speech against the Nebraska bill, and was at the time commented upon as furnishing a conclusive answer to his whole speech. It will be observed that Colonel Benton reiterates the same fact in his letter to the American, and yet Locofoco Senator Pettit alludes to it to show that even Colonel Benton did not regard the Missouri Compromise as "sacred," but was in fact the first man to violate it. Colonel Benton denounces him in language that certainly adds nothing to his character for the faithful observance of the courtesies of life. The chapter on his book referred to by Col. Benton details the facts stated by Senator Pettit as one of Senator Benton's great achievements, and yet when his own exploit is adduced in refutation of the present position, he becomes furious, and deals for the most vulgar strain of abuse. If this letter does not prove the correctness of our estimate of Colonel Benton's present fallen condition, we are greatly mistaken in the force of testimony. We deem it wholly unnecessary to vindicate Senator Pettit from so wanton an attack; the assault is perfectly harmless, because it is accompanied by acknowledgement of the truth of the fact stated by Mr. Pettit. More for the purpose of exhibiting Colonel Benton as he is than to defend Senator Pettit, we give place to the letter, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

JAMES HOWE, Esq., Lafayette, Ind.—SIR: Your letter has just been received, informing me that Mr. Pettit, in a public speech in your town, stated that I was the first man to break the Missouri Compromise—that I had a law passed by Congress, annexing to the State a large territory, &c. Sir, your senator is a great liar and a dirty dog falsifying public history for a criminal purpose. The Missouri Compromise line was not *violated* in annexing the Platte country. Both parties to the Compromise agreed to it, the free States being unanimous. There were not even yeas and nays upon it. The general assembly of Missouri requested it. We applied to the members personally and individually for their consent, which they gave; and without their consent no movement was made, or would have been made. The journals prove this. There is a full account of it in my "Thirty Years' View," in the chapter headed "Extension of the Missouri boundary"—also in my late Nebraska speech it is briefly alluded to, and that is probably all that the dirty dog knew about it, and which he published to answer his criminal purposes. I send you some of my Nebraska speeches, and I hope you will find the chapter in the "Thirty Years," and see that this change in the line was asked as a *boon* from the northern States, and by them granted in a spirit of kindness, and in a way to prove that they would not suffer antislavery feelings to prevent them from doing and act of grace favor to the State of Missouri, and for which all Missouri was thankful at the time, and I am still. Mr. Pettit must feel that his cause is valueless when he can thus stand up before his constituents to falsify public history, and to justify his own violation of the Missouri Compromise, by telling a lie upon me.

Respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON.

As Col Benton appeals to his book, and as that book fully sustains Senator Pettit, it is but justice to both of them to publish the chapter referred to. It is as follows:

EXTENSION OF THE MISSOURI QUESTION.—This was a measure of great moment to Missouri, and full of difficulties in itself, and requiring a double process to accomplish it—an act of Congress to extend the boundary, and an Indian treaty to remove the Indians to a new home. It was to extend the existing boundary of the State so as to include a triangle between the existing line and the Missouri river, large enough to form seven counties of the first class, and fertile enough to sustain the densest population. The difficulties were threefold: 1. To make still larger a State which was already one of the largest in the Union. 2. To remove Indians from a possession which had just been assigned to them in perpetuity. 3. To alter the Missouri Compromise line in relation to slave territory, and thereby convert free soil into slave soil. The two first difficulties were serious—the third formidable; and, in the then state of the public mind in relation to slave territory, this enlargement of a great slave State, and the converting free soil into slave, and impairing the Compromise line, was an almost impossible undertaking, and in no way to be accomplished without a generous cooperation from the members of the first States. They were a majority in the House of Representatives, and no act of Congress could pass for altering the Compromise line without their influence and they were equal to the Senate, where no treaty for the removal of the Indians could be ratified except by a concurrence of two-thirds—and all these difficulties to be overcome at a time when Congress was not inclined to entertain any slaveholding petitions, transmission of incendiary publications, imputed designs to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the arresting free soil in the Territories, and the slave trade between the States, were equal to the excitement produced by the annexation of Texas. All these difficulties were overcome—the third formidable; and, in the then state of the public mind in relation to slave territory, this enlargement of a great slave State, and the converting free soil into slave, and impairing the Compromise line, was an almost impossible undertaking, and in no way to be accomplished without a generous cooperation from the members of the first States. 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The first step was to procure a bill for alteration of the Compromise line and the extension of the boundary, it was abandoned from the Judiciary Committee, reported by Mr. John M Clayton, of Del. ware, and passed the Senate without material opposition; it went to the House of Representatives, and found there no serious opposition to its passage. A treaty was negotiated with the Sac and Fox Indians, to whom the country has been assigned and was ratified by the requisite two-thirds: and this besides doing an act of generous justice to the State of Missouri, was the noblest measure which northern members gave to the imputed design of abolishing slavery in the States] actually extending it, and by an addition equal in extent to such States as Delaware and Rhode Island; and by its fertility equal to one of the third class of States: and this once accomplished by the extraordinary process of altering a compromise line intended to be perpetual, and the perversion of all which had been silver, and, much free, back again from free to slave: and all this when, had there been the least disposition to impede the proper extension of a slave State, there were plausible reasons enough to cover an opposition, in the serious objections to enlarging a State already the largest in the Union—to removing Indians again from a home to which they had just been removed under a national pledge of no more removals—and to disturbing the Compromise line of 1820, on which the Missouri question had been settled; and the line between free and slave territory, fixed for national reasons, to remain forever. The author of this view was part and parcel of all that transaction—remembers well the anxiety of the State to obtain the extension—her joy at obtaining it—the gratitude which all felt to the northern members, without whose aid it could not have been done, and those magnanimous sentiments, under each trying circumstances, he may records as one of the proud things in (among many others) of the willingness of the most slaveholding part of the Union to be just and generous to their slaveholding brethren, even in disregard of cherished prejudices and offensive associations. It was the natural great proof to this effect at this identical session, the ratification of the Georgia Cherokee treaty being the other."

NEW YORK, July 12.

The royal mail steamer Asia arrived at her wharf this morning with Liverpool dates to July 1.

The Liverpool breadstuff market was dull, and prices on the decline. Flour had declined 1s. during the week, and receipts, closing heavy.—Western flour was quoted at 36s. 6d. a 37s. 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia at 37s. a 37s. 6d. Wheat was nominal at 10s. 6d. a 11s. for red. Corn—limited amount sold at irregular rates; white, 35s. a 36s.; yellow, 35s. 6d. a 36s.

The London money market was easier. Consols were quoted at 91.

But little had been done in the Liverpool provision market. Pork quiet. Lard unchanged.—Bacon dull. Rosin declining.

Admiral Napier's fleet, it is stated, is anchored within 25 miles of Cronstadt.

The allied squadron has been ordered to blockade the Russian ports on the White sea on the 1st of August.

It is stated that an Austrian army, 50,000 strong, will within ten days, be stationed in the principalities, from the frontier of Dalmatine to Bukovina.

Three British ships threw shells into Brandenstand on the 21st of June, by which several buildings were burned and much property destroyed.

The embarkation of the French troops at Varna still continued.

The French and English it is stated had 60,000 troops between Varna and Shumla.

It is stated that in the last encounter at Silistria between the Russians and the Turks, the latter lost 1,400 men and the former 1,500.

The pontoon bridge at Kalarasch had been destroyed by storm, in which encounter 500 Russians were drowned.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Czar's answer to the American note had not yet arrived.

ENGLAND.—The position just taken by Austria is looked upon with distrust. Many believe her object in taking possession of the principalities is to aid the Emperor of Russia. The conclusion of the reciprocity treaty has been announced in Parliament. In the Lords, the Canadian bill had passed through committee.

FRANCE.—Nothing of special interest from France. Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte had fractured his leg by a fall from his horse. Considerable rain had fallen, and wheather favorable to crops.

THE LATEST.

The Czar had left St. Petersburgh for the south—his object believed to be to inspect the fortresses on the Black sea.

The expedition of allies against Crimea was filting out in Varna and other ports.

The flight of Russians from the principalities continued.

The new Austrian loan will amount to 350,000,000.

The fortifications of St. Petersburgh continued incessantly.

French papers deny that Russia evacuated the principalities from respect to Austria, and say that it was from fear of being driven out.

Mehemed Pasha was marching to the relief of Bassaro with 20,000 men.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRINTER'S FEES:

Subscribers, $1 00; non-subscribers, $3 00.

By Authority.—Please announce the name of JACOB C. FOWSER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

MR. TOMS.—Please announce the name of Judge ANDREW MCCORMICK as a candidate for the State Legislature at the coming election.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Hoofland's German Bitters.—As a specific for all the general "ills that flesh is heir to," we have no hesitancy in recommending the above article as a panacea. Hoofland was a graduate at Gottinger in 1783, and afterwards as professor at the University of Jena from 1793 to 1801. Since then this medicine has obtained a reputa- ion equalled by any other compound in use. We have tried it, and have reaped rich benefits from its great virtues. Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, can be effectually cured by them.

The genuine are prepared only by Dr. C M Jackson, and the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st Phila. No other person in the United States has the receipt for this unequalled preparation.

☞ As a *Spring and Summer Medicine*, Dalton's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly effective action on the blood; its strengthening and purifying qualities, its tonic action on the liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription, are harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the numerous cures effected by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, afford conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

One trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical of its merits.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

A WORD FOR THE DEAF.—Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Catarrh, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs.—We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Healing Breath Vapor of Electro Syringe." With this new mode of Dr. C. has restored many till recently in perfect health as an evidence of which he has innumerable testimonials. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks:—It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties of which come in direct contact with the whole of the mucal cavities of the lungs, and does away the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the powers of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—Depot at 36 Beekman st. N. Y.

See advertisement of Administrator's Sale in another column of this paper.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It is an undeniable fact that the rights of women, by our existing laws, are unprotected and abused. It has also recently been discovered that women have a right to protect their Dower Rights. To learn to do so write EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for BALDNESS, and to prove its Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of the Agents. Price 31 00 in large Bottles.

Sold by H. B. REED, Agent.

C. E. FISHER & Co., Proprietors,
No. 67 Superior st. Cleveland, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, July 22.

Wheat, red, $1 25; white, $1 30. Flour, retail, $8 00.

Corn 10; Oats 30; Barley 62; Rye 50; Beans 1 00; Potatoes 50; Onions 50; Cranberries 2 50; Butter 10; Eggs 10; Salt 2 12; Bacon 6 a 8; Lard 8; Beef 3 a 5½; Flaxseed 1 00; Cheese Seed 1 00; Timothy 1 00 a 1 75; Wool 25 a 31.

Cash Crockery House.

GOEBEL & ELLIOTT,

No. 195, *Pearl Street*, (one door below Maiden Lane,)
NEW YORK.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE of every description, at PRICES TEN per cent below any CREDIT HOUSE in the City, by the package, or single package purchased by the Country Trade.

Particular attention given to order trade. May 8 3m

PIANOS,

MELODEONS AND MUSIC.

HORACE WATERS,

333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Exclusive agent for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, J. Chickering's Pianos, Otheen's Boudoir Pianos, and Horace Waters's Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, Gladdish & Baldwin's Melodeons. Mr. Waters has also on hand Pianos of eight different makers, and Melodeons of every style and finish.

Music and Music Merchandize

of every variety and of quality better than can be found elsewhere. His motto is "big small profits and quick sales," in a business sketch and conducted rapidly selling.

N. B. Music sent by mail postage free. 43a2

State of Indiana, ss. } Allen Circuit Court,
Allen County. } September Term, A. D. 1854.

COMPLAINT TO CORRECT A DEED.

Francis D. Lasselle vs. James R. Godfroy, Margaret Godfroy, Mary Chittenden, and Nancy Ainsworth.

IT appearing by an affidavit filed this Nancy Ainsworth is a non resident of the State of Indiana: Notice is therefore hereby given said non-resident defendant of the filing and, endorsement of said complaint, and that unless she personally appears before the Judge of said Court, on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the Court House in said county, on the 4th day of September, 1854, and answer said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

JOSEPH SINCLAIR, Clerk.

M. & T. JENNINGS, for plaintiff.
July 7th, 1854. ($1 25) 3 w1

Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company

NOTICE is hereby given that the following instalment upon the capital stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company have been made payable at the office of the Company, in the city of Lafayette, Ind., to wit:

On August 1st, an instalment of 10 per cent.
September 1st, do. 5 "

The instalment of five per cent made payable on the 1st day of September to the final call. Said call, including previous payments, being one hundred per cent upon the capital stock of the Company, thus making the stock full.

Stockholders residing in Allen County and vicinity can, at their election, pay instalments to Messrs. Allen Hamilton & Co., Fort Wayne.

JOHN N. DRUMMOND, Sec'y.
Lafayette June 29, 1854. 4w1

To the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Bluffton Turnpike Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at a meeting of the Board of Directors held at Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1854, a dividend of four and one half per cent. on the capital stock of said Company was declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in Bluffton.

By order of the Board.

AMOS TOWNSEND, Clerk & Treas.
June 29th, 1854. 3w82

☞ The Fort Wayne Times and Bluffton Banner please copy, and charge Company.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 22d day of July, 1854, at the Court House door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: the east half of the south-west quarter of section ten (10), in township thirty-two (32), range fourteen (14); and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Jerry Waller, at the suit of Samuel Erkes and Catharine Barnes, administrator and administratrix of Richard Barrows, deceased.

W. H. McDONALD, Sh'ff A. C.
By J. P. WATERS, Dep'y.
($6 25) 4w32

Lots in New Haven.

I have for Sale EIGHT CHOICE LOTS in Power's ADDITION to NEW HAVEN; also TWENTY-THREE LOTS in EMERSON'S ADDITION to the same town.

I also offer for sale SEVEN OUTLOTS adjoining and west of said additions. The outlots contain from 23 and 24 acres.

This property will be sold on liberal terms of payment.

Being the only agent in Allen County, except Fort Wayne, having both Railroad and Canal advantages, New Haven offers many inducements to Mechanics and others, seeking location in this county. Three Railroads, viz: the Wabash Valley, the Fremont, and the Toledo are located through the town. The former Railroad will soon be in operation, bringing New Haven within fifteen minutes ride of Fort Wayne by railroad.

Plats of the property can be seen at my office.

JOSEPH R. EDGERTON.
Fort Wayne June 28 h, 1854. 6m53

T. P. McCullough, M. D.

Surgeon & Physician.

Office under the Odd Fellow's Hall.

Fort Wayne, June 16th, 1854. 16m50

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

SOLE AGENT FOR

BEE'S BRACE.

Commission Merchant, Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in every description of

American Hardware,

No 5 PEARL STREET,

THOMAS DOUGLASS, (Four doors from Pearl.)
ASA PARK, Jr., (late of the firm of Child, Park & Co., St. Louis.) NEW YORK.

June

Notice

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of F. & J. NIRDLINGER, at Philadelphia, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. Nirdlinger, at Philadelphia, and F. Nirdlinger, at the store of Nirdlinger & Oppenheimer in Fort Wayne.

FRED. NIRDLINGER,
JACOB NIRDLINGER.

Fort Wayne, June 30th, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of NIRDLINGER & OPPENHEIMER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at the store of Nirdlinger & Oppenheimer.

FRED. NIRDLINGER,
JACOB NIRDLINGER,
A. OPPENHEIMER.

Fort Wayne, June 30th, 1851.

Copartnership Notice

THE Undersigned have this day associated themselves, under the firm of NIRDLINGER & OPPENHEIMER, for transacting a general Ready-made Clothing business at the old stand.

FRED. NIRDLINGER,
A. OPPENHEIMER.

Fort Wayne, July 1st, 1851. 4w3

MEDICATED INHALATION.

A New Method.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. The CURTISS HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to any time. It is productive of no impression on Diseases of the Lungs ever before witnessed by the Medical Profession. (See certificates in hands of Agents.)

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid,—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor, passing into all the air-cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine.

Here is a case:

ASTHMA CURED.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Dec 20th, 1850.

For about eight years I have been a severely afflicted with the Asthma; for the last I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing and my sufferings were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr Curtis's Hygeian Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress. Almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. All advice to the afflicted is—TRY IT.

MARGARET EASTON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW YORK, Dec 27th, 1850.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my name is Agnes St John's, New Brunswick; when I arrived in this city, my health was very poor, had a bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; had no use of my left arm, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtiss's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the discolorations appearances upon the surface under the Inhaler. I then threw away my medicine, and continued to do so, my cough gradually grew less, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as I find it to be rather special, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling to be present to dispense with it.

AGNES ST JOHN.

JOHN WOOD.

I, J. D. HOYD & PALL, No. 149 Chambers st., CHANG sorters of John st. and Broadway, N.Y. Personally acquainted with the above parties.

N. B.—Any person enclosing $3 to Dr. Curtiss & Perkins, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States; or four packages for $10. y—50

Book Bindery!

C. L. HILL would respectfully inform the public that he has established a BOOK BINDERY in the rear store of his Book Store, where he is prepared to do every description of work, in the above branch of business, in the best style. His machinery is all new and of the most approved kind.

He is prepared to furnish BLANK BOOKS for every Series of any pattern. Also BLANKS of all kinds; he will furnish as low as any establishment in the State.

Persons having Magazines, &c., can have them bound to any pattern, and are requested to bring them soon.

Late of Mitchell & Bro. Late of W. C. Davis & Co.

CHAMBERLAIN & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO W. C. DAVIS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE,

Importers and Dealers in

STEEL, IRON & NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

AND OF A WARRANTED QUALITY.

CINCINNATY.

Sole and Steamb Rooms, Corner of Main & Ninth Sts., Foundry and Office on Lunn st., East of Broadway.

WE flatter ourselves that we are prepared to offer as great inducements to western dealers as any other establishment, having, as we believe, as great a variety of

COOKING, PARLOR BOX & HEATING STOVES

(for wood or coal)

as any other manufacturing establishment, either East or West; all adapted to the western trade, and made from the best brands of Hanging Rock Metal; therefore less liable to crack from heat or to be broken in shipping than eastern stoves made of foreign metal. 1y26

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous

Debility, Disease of the Kidney, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

Celebrated German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

At the 120 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after the most eminent physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weaknesses and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

The Bitters mixture is, without doubt, the greatest medicinal extract for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A sunburnt case of Chronic Diarrhea has come under our notice, wherein the patient has exhausted the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine, with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these Bitters, and a few bottles of them entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect: this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require it, is to be had of Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares the medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottles, as imitations of all good articles are common.—*Philadelphia Democrat (German).*

Sold by H. R. REED,
and WALL & MEYER, Fort Wayne,
and all Dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Jan 24th, 1851. y51

Sale of Lands.

ON Tuesday, the 1st day of August next, between the hours of ten and two of said day, at the door of the Banking House of the Branch at Fort Wayne of the State Bank of Indiana, the following lands will be offered at public sale:

The west half of the north-east quarter of section No. twenty-two (22), and the west half of the south-east quarter of section No. fifteen (15), in township No. thirty-one (31), range thirteen (13).

Conveyed to the Bank on a claim against Samuel Lowrie. Situated in Allen County, Indiana.

The undivided one half of the following lands:—The south-east quarter of section No. 22, in township No. 31, range 9 east. The south-east quarter of section No. 7, and the south-east quarter of section No. 6, in township No. 32, range 12 east; situated in Noble County, Indiana.

Conveyed to the Bank by William H. Cornelius.

The north-east quarter of section No. 4, in township No. 32, range 10 east; situated in Noble County Indiana. Conveyed to the Bank by H. McCulloch.

Lots No. 20 and 21 in Hanna's Addition, and No. 22 and 23 in Taber's Addition to Fort Wayne, Ind. Conveyed to the Bank by Joseph Johnson

Part of Outer Lot No. 86, with the Warehouse thereon, in the city of Buffalo, State of New York. Conveyed to the Bank by the Pavilion Bank.

For Terms of Sale, and other particulars, apply to the undersigned

H. McCULLOCH, Cashier
Branch Bank Fort Wayne, June 17th, 1851. 6w51

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,

City Drug Store.

CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

HAVE just received a large and beautifully selected stock of

PERFUMES

RICH AND REFINED FRENCH EXTRACTS,

for the Handkerchief and Toilet, surpassing all other for elegance and durability of perfume.

Jules Baule's and Roussel's

Esteemed Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.

Fearon's and American CARICATURES and FANCY TOILET, and SHAVING SOAPS in endless variety.

An extensive assortment of

HAIR BRUSHES

of a quality to suit the most fastidious.

Tooth, Nail, and Clothes Brushes.

The celebrated

INDIAN RUBBER DRESSING COMBS,

Under the Patent or Goodyear & Co.'s

BUFFALO AND ENGLISH HORN COMBS,

&c., &c., &c.

Cheap Cigars. 47

Elegant Confections.

PRESERVED GINGER, Candies, Rose Rock, Lime Drops, for sale by J. D. WERDEN & Co.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS always on hand at the City Drug Store. J. D. W. & Co.

Madison, Indianapolis & Peru Railroad.

THIS Road is now in full operation for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

Passengers Express Train leaves Madison daily, at 5 30 A.M., arrives at Indianapolis at 11 A.M., Madison, 5 P.M., where passengers take the Lightning Express at 6 P.M., connecting at Crawfordsville, reaching the city at 9 A.M., in twenty-four hours from Cincinnati.

Returning leaves Cincinnati at 7 P.M., arrive at Peru at 7 next evening.

No charge for meal or lodging on the boats.

FARE, from Peru to Indianapolis, $2 00
do Peru to Crawfordsville, $1 50
do Peru to Madison, $3 00

E. W. H. ELLIS, President.
Indianapolis, May 22d. 47

GRASS CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs from 37½ cts to $1 25 each, at 57 Columbia street. WM. T. ARBOTT.

BLACK SILK SHAWLS of the best quality for sale at low prices at the Boston Dry Goods Store, by WM. T. ARBOTT.

PLAIN BERAGES—white, pink, light blue, buff, blue, mineral color, fine drabs, purple, and other colors, just arrived, and cheap, for the last week, at the Boston Dry Goods Store, 57 Columbia street. May 10, 1851.

BLK. SILKS and CASHMERETTE.—Just the article for handsome Summer Costs, this day received and for sale by WM. T. ARBOTT. May 10, 1851.

FANS! FANS!—A great variety just received, of all prices, making the most complete assortment ever offered in town, for sale by WM. T. ARBOTT.

WHITE Silk warp FLANNELS constantly on hand and for sale at 57 Columbia street, by WM. T. ARBOTT.

CRAPE SHAWLS.—White Crape Shawls can be bought at 57 Columbia street, 25 per cent cheaper than at any place in the State. May 10, 1851. WM. T. ARBOTT.

Thieme's Clothing Store.

5 Phœnix Block, Calhoun Street.

MY new stock has at length arrived, and it is larger and better assorted than ever before, in studies all fashionable styles and colors of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, &c.

French and English Broadcloths from $2 00 to $7 50, Cassimeres and Doe Skins black and colored, all varieties, from $1 00 to $5 00.

VESTINGS, every variety.

I will make the above to measure in the first style and most reasonable prices.

SHIRTS of the best quality: Bosom-dirts and Drawers; Cotton; Gravats; fine SILK HATS, Straw, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

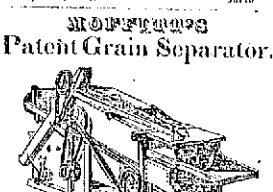
Ready-Made Clothing.

All Made of Summer Wear Silk, Grass, Linen and Gingham Coats. Pants and Vests of all descriptions.

Gentlemen can be suited at this establishment with any article they wish, either ready-made, or made to measure on the shortest notice.

J. G. THIEME.
May 24th, 1851. 3m16

HOFFMAN'S Patent Grain Separator.



I W SH to call the attention of those interested to my eight horse power "GRAIN SEPARATOR," which, after having been for the past two years in successful operation, has proved itself to be greatly superior, in every particular, to all other now in use.

The first premium was awarded to this machine at the Ohio State Fair, held in Dayton—also, at the World's Exhibition in New York, in 1853—the only places at which it has been exhibited in this country.

At a practical test of this Separator in competition with the best of those made in England, last season, it received the highest commendations of the press, and of all the leading Agriculturists in that country.

I will have a large number ready for the coming crop, made of the best material, and warranted to do good work.

I am now making a number of my small Separators for the convenience of those who wish to drive their own machines. They are driven by two horses on an endless chain, or by four in a lever power. They thresh and clean the grain perfectly, and deliver it in bags. Its weight is 750 pounds.

N. B. Responses in abundance can be given if desired.

If will have fifty of Crawford's Patent Grass Rollers ready for the Clover Crop. This Roller is undoubtedly the best now in use.

JOHN E. MOFFITT.
Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, May, 1854. 48

LINEN DAMASK TABLE COONS—2½ dozen, Snow Drop and other patterns, at 57 Columbia street.

NAPKINS & DOGIES—50 doz Napkins and Dogies warranted all Linen, for sale at bargains by WM. T. ARBOTT.

Leeches, Leeches, Leeches!

A CONSTANT supply of fine *Speckled Leeches* always on hand, or supplied by R. C. NEWMAN, at the establishment of

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,
Apothecaries & Chemists, Calhoun street

IF R. R. R.—What do the Sick Require?

To those who think it sick, (Suffering the tortures of pain, or afflicted with long illness, for months or years) despair need not be entertained. There is a remedy for the distressing sickness, that is unfailing in its curability, in the quickest possible time, the Hygeian Trade Mark R. R. R. REMEDIES are intended, beyond peradventure, to be the great platform on which the R. R. R. Remedies are advanced.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES are worthy of the age. They contain the best medicines from the most revolutionary source and possess the effects of none that are obnoxious to the delicate stomach, nor the acid or vitiated humors of most business habits, but are the best remedies for all business men, and professional men, and women, and children, in the world, as they are the great blood purifiers, and the great tonic.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES consist of RADWAYS READY RELIEF, RADWAYS REGULATORS, RADWAYS RENOVATING RESOLVENT, and RADWAYS REGULATORS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is for the instant relief of the sufferer from pain, whether confined to bed with protracted diseases; to disabuse animal nutrition, and inflammatory pains, thus preventing abscesses and organic derangements, and counteracting all pain, whether acute or chronic, from whatever cause originating.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS are worthy of the use. They are the best evidence of the great virtues of the RESOLVENT in the system. It transforms every foreign and diseased deposit, and purifies the blood and it is to arrest the system.

No. 3.

We now request the reader's attention to third of the R. R. R. REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

Every pill taken should examine the theory on which the REGULATORS are founded. For every one who takes pill, until each RADWAY'S REGULATORS, the most pleasant and safe Regulator of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and other organs of the system now.

We have hitherto been treating of diseases or inflammation in the system, or human constitution; the RESOLVENT—the same hand and the RESOLVENT in the body. We now pass to the consideration of that state of the system indicated by a morbid, depraved, or impure condition, viz: Impurities. The first form of the nervous system are the summer influences, whether it exists and to call the KERMIT or RESOLVENT in the system, and to arrest inflammation, and to counteract the tendency to the morbid state of the system.

If there be a congestion or decaying up of the blood in any particular part, we commence by the use of the RESOLVENT in the blood, dissolving and throwing out the diseased matter, as there is no organ or system in the body. Remember, remember, remember, that the RESOLVENT is the great blood purifier, and the only remedy in the world that will purify the blood in the system.

DESINFECTANT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most safe and powerful disinfectant in the world: as such, it is a most effectual cure and positive preventative of

TYPHUS AND ARIE.

In all cases of fevers and ague, and fever and ague, Nervous, Typhus or bilious, or any other form of disease, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, taken internally in a little water, will protect the system against any attacks from infectious and malignant poisons.

PNEUMONIA,

whether Typhoid or Bilious, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF GIVE prompt relief and applied over the surface of the body, and the region of the lungs kept constantly saturated with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the patient will be relieved of the anguish, and invariably restored to health. Half R. R. R. Remedies are a cure—more than half of the patient.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

is the second of the R. R. R. Remedies. It is the purest and most effective cure that have been brought into the system for years.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL AFFECTED WITH CHRONIC DISEASES.

For the present, then, let us direct the consideration of the RESOLVENT, the second of the three R. R. R. Medicines.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is for the cure of Chronic Diseases, of inflammation, that is the suicidal or the by a more searching nature, for the Chronic tedious that kind of cases, in whom medical examination and his cause is a disease standing for years, and has resisted its influence or remedies, in short every condition, but if diseases is the system, and the blood is corrupted, it is the remedy that is needed. It purifies the blood, and thereby cures the disease.

Returning leaves Cincinnati at 7 P. M., arrive at Peru at 7 next evening.

No charge for meal or lodging on the boats.

FARE, from Peru to Indianapolis, $2 00
do Peru to Crawfordsville, $1 50
do Peru to Madison, $3 00

E. W. H. ELLIS, President.
Indianapolis, May 22d. 47

GRASS CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs from 37½ cts to $1 25 each, at 57 Columbia street. WM. T. ARBOTT.

BLACK SILK SHAWLS of the best quality for sale at low prices at the Boston Dry Goods Store, by WM. T. ARBOTT.

PLAIN BERAGES—white, pink, light blue, buff, blue, mineral color, fine drabs, purple, and other colors, just arrived, and cheap, for the last week, at the Boston Dry Goods Store, 57 Columbia street. May 10, 1851.

BLK. SILKS and CASHMERETTE.—Just the article for handsome Summer Costs, this day received and for sale by WM. T. ARBOTT. May 10, 1851.

FANS! FANS!—A great variety just received, of all prices, making the most complete assortment ever offered in town, for sale by WM. T. ARBOTT.

WHITE Silk warp FLANNELS constantly on hand and for sale at 57 Columbia street, by WM. T. ARBOTT.

CRAPE SHAWLS.—White Crape Shawls can be bought at 57 Columbia street, 25 per cent cheaper than at any place in the State. May 10, 1851. WM. T. ARBOTT.

Thieme's Clothing Store.

5 Phœnix Block, Calhoun Street.

MY new stock has at length arrived, and it is larger and better assorted than ever before, in studies all fashionable styles and colors of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, &c.

French and English Broadcloths from $2 00 to $7 50, Cassimeres and Doe Skins black and colored, all varieties, from $1 00 to $5 00.

VESTINGS, every variety.

I will make the above to measure in the first style and most reasonable prices.

SHIRTS of the best quality: Bosom-dirts and Drawers; Cotton; Gravats; fine SILK HATS, Straw, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

Ready-Made Clothing.

All Made of Summer Wear Silk, Grass, Linen and Gingham Coats. Pants and Vests of all descriptions.

Gentlemen can be suited at this establishment with any article they wish, either ready-made, or made to measure on the shortest notice.

J. G. THIEME.
May 24th, 1851. 3m16

HOFFMAN'S Patent Grain Separator.

I W SH to call the attention of those interested to my eight horse power "GRAIN SEPARATOR," which, after having been for the past two years in successful operation, has proved itself to be greatly superior, in every particular, to all other now in use.

The first premium was awarded to this machine at the Ohio State Fair, held in Dayton—also, at the World's Exhibition in New York, in 1853—the only places at which it has been exhibited in this country.

At a practical test of this Separator in competition with the best of those made in England, last season, it received the highest commendations of the press, and of all the leading Agriculturists in that country.

I will have a large number ready for the coming crop, made of the best material, and warranted to do good work.

I am now making a number of my small Separators for the convenience of those who wish to drive their own machines. They are driven by two horses on an endless chain, or by four in a lever power. They thresh and clean the grain perfectly, and deliver it in bags. Its weight is 750 pounds.

N. B. Responses in abundance can be given if desired.

If will have fifty of Crawford's Patent Grass Rollers ready for the Clover Crop. This Roller is undoubtedly the best now in use.

JOHN E. MOFFITT.
Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, May, 1854. 48

LINEN DAMASK TABLE COONS—2½ dozen, Snow Drop and other patterns, at 57 Columbia street.

NAPKINS & DOGIES—50 doz Napkins and Dogies warranted all Linen, for sale at bargains by WM. T. ARBOTT.

CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloth, and Straw Matting, at old No. 3. J. & C. ORFF.

GROCERIES.

30 Hogsheads SUGAR, by the hogshead, bbl. or parcel,
20 bbls. Molasses,
Ten kegs Soda,
50 lbs. 8 x 10 10 x 12, and 12 x 14 Glass,
5 Barrels Rice,
and a general assortment of Family Groceries.

J. & C. ORFF.

STONEWARE—10,000 Gallons, all sizes.

J. & C. ORFF.

Books and Stationery.

C. L. HILL has received his Spring and Summer supply of Books and Stationery, and has now on hand the *best stock* ever offered for sale in this market. It consists of

SCHOOL BOOKS

of every description used in this vicinity, and offers them at Wholesale or Retail. Country merchants should do well to buy of him as to go East.

LAW BOOKS—He keeps a general assortment of Standard Law Books, and has facilities for ordering anything in this line that may be wanted.

MEDICAL BOOKS—Every thing in the medicine line of a standard character can be had at Hill's Book Store.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. A full supply of all standards works, together with all the standard novels, are kept constantly on hand, and new miscellaneous books are received as soon as published.

PAPER.

French, English and American Cap and Letter Paper, worth from one dollar and fifty cents to five dollars per ream. Bill paper, Wrapping paper, Printing and Hardware Paper, he has always for sale.

Fancy Articles.

He has also just received a large list of fancy articles, such as fine Rosewood and Mahogany writing desks, Portfolios, Card Cases, Ladies' Pocketbooks and Gent's Pocketbooks, together with the most beautiful variety of fancy articles of all, which the ladies are requested to take particular notice of, viz:—a splendid lot of Ladies' Chess of the latest and most fashionable style.

PAPER HANGINGS.

He keeps the best stock of Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Fire Boards printed in the place.

May 12 h.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS DYKES, having now received the greater part of her Spring Stock, invite the Ladies to call and make their selections. All the richest and newest styles of

DRESS GOODS

Such as Lawns, Tissues, Berages, Grapes Silks &c., A large and splendid assortment, including all the newest styles.

Ribbons, Laces, Fringes, Artificials and Trimmings,

of every kind, in the style, color, shade, and quality.

MILLINERY.

A most beautiful assortment of Bonnets of every variety now in vogue. The neatest, cheapest, and most fashionable stock ever seen in the West. Having experienced Milliners constantly employed, she will make up and trim to order any style of bonnet required.

Needlework and Embroideries

in abundance Caps, Collars, Chemisettes, Undersleeves, &c., &c. May 8th.

DRIED APPLES 200 bushels just received at G. WILSON.

BONNETS,—Bonnets, French Lawn, Florence Braid, Pearl Straw, Colorado Braid &c., Palm Leaf, Straw, and Leghorn HATS.

J. & C. ORFF.

EMBROIDERED Undersleeves, Collars & Hdkf Linen Cloths J. & C. ORFF.

BERAGES Bunge De Laines, Ginghams, Gingham Lawn, and Lawns, latest styles.

J. & C. ORFF.

CARPET BAGS and SATCHELS, all qualities and prices. J. & C. ORFF.

THE BEST YOUNG HYSON in the country.

J. & C. ORFF.

Ahead of the Express!

C. A. GREEN, *No. 83 Columbia street,*

INVITES those who want a first rate, cervicable and fashionable article, to call and examine his new stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which he has brought through ahead of the bustling Express Lines, and is prepared to sale at about the same rates as most dealers purchase for in New York Buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

A full supply of

DRESS GOODS,

Such as Lawns, Ginghams, De Laines, Alpacaes, Calicoes, Dr Bages, Bedding, Ripbons, Trimmings, Edgings, Laces, and other SUMMER GOODS. Rushings, Fringes, Artificials, Summer Garments, and other Fancy articles; SHAWLS in great variety.

Leghorn, Straw, & Palm Leaf Hats

Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware.

A large stock, of the first qualities, daily expected May 6th. 3m18

NEW GOODS.

G. WILSON is now receiving and opening, at the old stand, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets a splendid assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods.

Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Summer stuffs, Linens, Silks, Berages, De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Ladies' Collars, Gilpings, Embroideries, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., with a general assortment of

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

which are offered at the very lowest prices. Don't miss the place, *for it is the place for Bargains.*

May 5th, 1851. G. WILSON

Cloths and Cassimeres,

BLACK, Blue, Purple, and Olive Green Broadcloths. Black and Fancy Cassimeres. A splendid assortment just opened, and offered very low by

G. WILSON.

HATS and BONNETS A new assortment just received by G. WILSON.

Drake's City Express.

WILL deliver all Goods bought at the Emporium to any part of the City, FREE OF CHARGE.

Cousse at Last!

39 Columbia st 39 st.

INVITES attention to his new stock of Goods, which after long detention on the road have at length arrived.

DRY GOODS.

A splendid assortment of the newest styles, at extraordinary low prices. Barages, Barage De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, and all other descriptions of seasonable Dress Goods. Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Bonnets in great variety, and a full stock of Staple Articles. Leghorn, Straw, Panama, Fur and Silk Hats.

Groceries

A choice stock. Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Stuart's Golden Syrup, Spices, Tobacco, &c.

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, and Stoneware.

A full assortment. Shovels, Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Cradles, Pitchforks, and other

Farming Implements.

No more room for particulars. Call in, and you will find any thing and every thing you want, and so low, that you can't ask any reduction in price.

All kinds of Produce wanted in exchange for goods Fort Wayne, May 5th, 1854.

New Books! New Books!

C. HILL is receiving his Spring Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY; it comprises every thing in the line. For particulars, the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

April 5th, 1851.

New Merchant Tailoring

AND

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 77 *Columbia street, one door east of Messrs. Ewart's & Oldfather's Hardware Store.*

D. C. WILLIAMS would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened the above stand, where he is now carrying on the

Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings,

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever offered to the citizens of the Summit City. His Goods have been selected with great care, and with a view of combining beauty, durability, and economy, which cannot be excelled for style and quality in this market. Having secured the services of the best of workmen, he is prepared to get up Garments to order in a style of elegance and fit that cannot be excelled this or in New York.

He has also a well selected stock of first rate

READY MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Collars, Gravats, Undergarments, Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c.

D. C. WILLIAMS.
Fort Wayne, May 9th, 1851. 6m19

LINEN SHEETINGS—10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings; also Pillow Case Linen, just received and for sale by Wm. T. ARBOTT.

Old Lucky No. 3.

J. & C. ORFF

Are now receiving their Spring Stock of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware.

Crockery, Hats, Caps & Bonnets, NAILS & GLASS,

Which will be sold at Prie usual rates—that is AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

The stock is complete, all articles of the best quality, and newest styles, and as is always the case at No 3, *Great Bargains will be given!*

Call at once and examine, and you will find it to your advantage to purchase.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest Market Price.

Fort Wayne, April 22 1851.

BOSTICK & BOLMAN'S

Cheap Clothing Store,

99 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

WE have on hand a full assortment of Ready Made

Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

COATS, Linen, Tweed, Jeans, Cassimere, Cloth, Silk and Satin,
PANTS, Linen, Cotton, all kinds Cassimere, Tweed, Jeans, Satinet,
VESTS, Black Satin, Linen Fancy Silk, Just & white Marseilles

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

We have also a general assortment of *Pure Goods* of all descriptions, and will *Make Clothing to Measure* in the most fashionable style.

Calicoes, Ginghams, De Laines, Lawns, Alpacas, Muslins, Cottonades, &c.

17 Prices as low or lower than at any other establishment in the country.

BOSTICK & BOLMAN.
Fort Wayne April 27, 1854.

20 doz WOODEN PAILS, at ORFF'S
F. & 16, 1854. No. 3 Jones' Block.

New Goods for Spring.

Plaids, De Laines, and Chalies

JUST received at the Boston Dry Goods Store, new style De Laines and Challies, which are very desirable for the purchasing for the approaching season, for sale very low by WM. T. ARBOTT.

Feb. 23d, 1854.

CARPETS.

20 Pieces CARPETS from 20cts to 40 per yard 60 yds plain and figured matting,
5 do Rag carpeting, for sale by
April 15. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

80 Barrels New Orleans SUGAR,
27 do do Molasses,
10 do Tanners Oil,
61 Bags Coffee,
20 Chests Tea,
25 Boxes Tobacco, for sale by
April 15. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

250 Bushels DRIED APPLES for sale by
J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE subscriber having purchased of D. W. Bar his entire stock of Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, is prepared to offer superior inducements to all who may wish to provide themselves with any thing in his line of goods.

Especial effort will be made to have constantly for sale a full supply of standard Books of every description, and to receive all the popular Magazines and Cheap Publications, &c., as early as possible.

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.
Fort Wayne, April 1st, 1851. 1y39

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE latest and most approved, for sale by
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE

A GREEK AND LATIN BOOKS.
A full supply for sale by
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE

GOLD PENS,
A TIP-TOP Article for sale by
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE

PORTFOLIOS.
THE nicest thing out for sale by
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE

THAT SAME OLD PLACE

To Get your Money Back

AGAIN, IS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

IN FORT WAYNE.

Corners of Main and Calhoun Streets.

F. S. Avaline

MY Stock is much more general and extensive this Spring than heretofore. To enumerate all the various *styles* and *qualities* now on hand would be tedious and useless, to say that nothing is wanting in the retail fashionable line of *Boots and Shoes, Gaiter-standings*, from the prettiest *baby* up to the *Ladies' and Gentlemen's* of thirteen or fifteen years and between usual, shapes far below any thing in this market. When you hear the cry of "Hard times" and *Low* prices, don't be alarmed, but come right along to

No. 2 Phœnix Block on Calhoun Street,

where you will find just the amount of

Boots and Shoes,

and sucy VERY LOW PRICES, as will truly induce you that there is no use in going to California to dig Gold.

GOOD WORKMEN constantly on hand, and will make anything to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WM. JACOBS.
May 10th, 1853.

Woollen Manufactory.

H. RUDISILL & H. J. RUDISILL

HAVING formed a copartnership under the firm of Rudisill & Son, will continue to manufacture Woollen Goods of every description, at the old establishment of Rudisill and Wolfe.

Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Woollen Goods, consisting in part of

Cassimeres, Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans,

Linseys, Satinette, Blankets, Flannels

A Variety Yarn,

Which we offer at wholesale, on exchange for wool. Our Goods are made to wear, and will compare favorably in *quality* and *prices* with those offered in eastern markets.

Particular attention will be paid to *Custom Carding, Spining, Cloth Dressing, & Manufacturing on the Shares*

Good Work will always be warranted when the wool is brought in *good condition.*

The highest rates will be paid for WOOL, LARD and SOAP.

H. RUDISILL,
March 17, 1853. H. J. RUDISILL.

WINDOW DRAPERY, embroidered, for sale low, J. & C. ORFF.

HUNKS FULD BOOK for Railroad Engineers, just received at C. L. HILL'S.
Fort Wayne, June 10, 1854.

Every Family should use the

EXCELSIOR STARCH POLISH for giving a splendid polish to the Linen and Cotton Goods.

DUCKER'S CELEBRATED BAKING POWDERS, an efficient substitute for yeast in Baking.

The approved Flavouring EXTRACTS of Vanilla, Lemons, Celery, &c., &c., for Ice Creams, Gelees, Custards, &c. For sale by

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,
May 25th Calhoun Street.

Books Received.

PICARD'S Mental Philosophy; Felton and Eastman's Book keeping; Hillman's Speeches; Kansas' Elements; Alexander's Moral Science; Homer's Iliad; Burington on Conversation; Christian Minstrel; Sacred Melodeon, &c., &c., just received and for sale by

N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.
Fort Wayne, April 12th 1854.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Iron, Nails and Glass.

First arrival of the season at the

GRANITE STOR

50 TONS IRON, which makes our assortment unusually large.
150 Kegs NAILS of all sizes, of the best brands.
100 Boxes GLASS, all sizes.

HOES AND FORKS.

150 Dozen Genuine Tuttle Steel Hoes
50 " " M & S and other SHOVELS

A large assortment of general Hardware is expected daily.

HARLEY & FRENCH'S is the place for country Merchants to assort up their Stocks, and no mistake.

April 8th, 1851.

Fresh Arrival of NEW GOODS

By Railroad.

WE have, during the past week, received a large and splendid assortment of DRESS GOODS, Black and colored Silks, Grass Cloths, Robe Lawns, Berages, De Laines, Calicoes, Brunets, Shawls, Mantillas, Bonnets, Embroidery, Cambrics, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Corded Skirts, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

A call is solicited from all who want goods cheap.

Country Merchants and Pedlars

will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell at WHOLESALE, as well as RETAIL, at a very small profit.

April 15, 1851. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

New Spring Goods

At the Boston Dry Goods Store,

61 Columbia Street.

WE are now daily receiving large supplies of new and desirable Spring Goods, among which may be found a splendid assortment of Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Cashmeres, Silks, and all kinds of Summer Goods; Parasols; Bonnet Ribbons; Prints; Ginghams; Berage de Laines; Hosiery, &c. The attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, and we feel confident we can give all Great Bargains.

April 22, 1854. WM. T. ARBOTT.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received an assortment of Lawns, Ginghams Berages, Berage De Laines, Grape de Paris, Grapes, Grapes de Paris, Grapes, Gr

DENTAL SURGERY.

Dr. VON ROSENSTEL,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Office next door to the Sprague House, Calhoun street,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens that he has returned to his office, and has just received a beautiful assortment of teeth, which for durability and life-like appearance, are unsurpassed by any manufactured. Persons desirous of having any operation in Dentistry well performed, *Mechanical*, would do well to call and examine my work. Three years residence here, and the kind of having taken the First Premium at the State Fair, and also at the County Fair, is sufficient to guarantee that the work shall be done well.

N. B. Teeth regarded for the poor gratuitously, and *new Gums made for sore e.* 35

REAL PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

Mr. A. McDONALD returns this sincere thanks to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity for their liberal patronage, and respectfully invites them to call and examine specimens of his pictures, and see the perfection to which Daguerrean art has arrived.

His Pictures exhibited at the late State Fair, at Lafayette, were universally admitted to be far superior to any collection of pictures there, for which he was awarded a Premium and Diploma.

Those who want perfect copies of themselves or friends are respectfully invited to call and see the

Real Premium Pictures

Colodions styled as only by the advertiser) at Mr. McD——'s Rooms, No. 3 Pounsin Block, Calhoun street.

Instructions given in the Art, and Apparatus and Materials furnished on the lowest terms.

We, the undersigned, who attended the late State Fair in Lafayette, take pleasure in certifying that Mr. McDonald's Daguerreotypes were universally admired (so far as we heard any expression) to be far superior to any exhibited at the Fair.

Mrs Samuel Edsall,	Wm Rockhill,
Mrs. T. N. Hood,	E. G. Rekow,
Mrs. Charles Hamilton,	A. J. Avery,
Miss Dos. Edsall,	Julius Holmes,
Dr. F. Pierce,	C. W Nettleton,
T. N. Hood,	James Story,
Mrs Mary Rose,	P. P. Randall,
John Spaulding,	Coomery Oakley,
James Vandegrift,	Wm Hamilton.

BUTTER WANTED.

THE Highest Market Price will be paid at the Premium Depot for good fresh butter.

Are supplied to those farmers who wish to pack it in butter ready for market.

H. R. SCHWEDMAN.

$4000 KEGS JONIATE NAILS for sale low, at No. 122 & 124 Columbia st., by R. W. TAYLOR.

50 Bbls TANNER'S OIL for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

60 Bbls NEW ORLEANS SUGAR for sale by R. W. TAYLOR, No. 125 west end Columbia st.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!

A FEW Barrels Cider Vinegar can be had at No. 45 Columbia street.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

Buckwheat Flour.

A Choice article, by the 100 lbs. or small quantity, for sale by WILLIAMS & HUESTIS, No. 85 Columbia street.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

10 Hhds NEW Orleans Molasses can be bought in a small lot and many above the Southern market by WILLIAMS & HUESTIS

Wholesale Grocery Store, No. 85 Columbia street

10000 Hides Wanted

FOR which we will pay 11 cents pr. lb. green, and 10 cents pr. lb for prime dry flint hides.

H. C. GREY & Co.

71 Columbia Street, under Telegraph office.

2,000 Cords Bark Wanted

at 2 dollars cord, cash, delivered at our Tannery on the Feeder canal. H. C. GREY & Co.

Country Merchants & Grocers,

AHEAD of going to Toledo or Cincinnati to purchase Groceries, you will find it much to your interest to purchase of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS, Wholesale Grocery Store, No. 85, Columbia street, Fort Wayne. By so doing you will save the expense of going further, in many cases, the entire cost of freight.

Williams & Huestis having made their purchases with a direct reference to the country trade, are selling at a very small advance above the Eastern and Cincinnati prices.

☞ Don't Forget the place No. 85 Columbia street.

About Medicine.

SEEING the world is full of new Medicines, if any person would introduce us still another, in the order of confidence, what is to be done? There is nothing to be done, if the medicine is good, but we know of, and to write too much about it, in plain language, and let the article stand on its own merits, by speaking for itself through its effects. Of the purely natural

Oil of Spruce, obtained from a *Salt Well, 400 feet deep, in Pennsylvania.*

KIER'S ROCK OIL,

We are aware that as it cures various diseases, it will make its claims it among the humbugs—although it is not ours to say it will cure every body every time. We are aware, however, among the multitudes now using it, are disappointed. Used on it, both EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY. It stands the greatest chance of reaching the seat of disease. There are various kinds of old Petroleum—offensive to smell and taste. Many of the Liniments of the day Gods mention very justly are compounded in part with some kind of Rock Oil. Hence it stands to reason that of Petroleum each kind which can be swallowed with most be good, and thus. *Kier's Oil*, having that advantage, is the very essence and quintessence of medicine. It destroys the whole nine, from head to foot, and kind—skin and bones, and eradicates disease and the cause of Disease—root and branch.

In order to bring this language, as the Proprietors are, from personal observation for the last two or three years, as well as from constantly accumulating testimonials—Letters—Certificates—printed, and written, and verbal Statements,—we do not feel at liberty to hold back the result from the people—it would not be right.

IF YOU OBJECT

that it would to cure too many diseases to be good—Worcester—We cannot tell *how* it is, but so it is—that is our sole many diseases—and it is no affair of ours—it is the good fortune of the afflicted. We suppose it is just as easy for NATURE to make a Remedy for the whole man as a part of a man—she never leaves her work half done. Another thing—we do not have so many diseases as we think. Take for instance

SCROFULA—or KING'S EVIL, and all those Diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood, and other fluids of the body,—this Oil will eradicate them with little cost. And yet there are perhaps a dozen different manifestations of Scrofula, in the same or in different persons—and some people call them different diseases, which will yield to one Remedy, and by the same, which will not yield. It was the opinion of the late Dr. *Rush*, Philadelphia, that there existed in *Nature* an antidote to every malady to which man is liable.

REFERENCES.

We add a few cases from the many certificates at hand:

RHEUMATISM—G. S. Spencer, Three Rivers, Mich; P. H. Boneker, Cincinnati (both inflammatory); H. Folmer, Del. Co., Ind; P. H. Millhault, 65 years old, Utica. Take teaspoonful 3 times a day and bathe.

CATARH—Rev. B. Halsted, John Watt, W. Day (for breast and lungs), Pittsburgh. Teaspoonful 3 times a day

SORE EYES—J C Fisher, La Grange Centre; J M Mead, Mishawaka; S Nigh, Hagerstown. Apply 2 or 3 times a day, and if there is a scrofulous tendency, dose 3 times a day. Allow a little to get in the bill.

PILES—E G Garretson, Cin; Mr. Shull, Aller Co., Ind., J M Marshall, Salzburg, and others—internally and externally.

DIARRHŒA—J Donovan, Indianapolis, grandson, 3 years old, of diarrhœa from his birth. H Wise, Piru-burgh, dose every three hours.

AGUE—T G Jones, Terre Haute, Dec. 26, 1853—wife and 2 children cured of *intermittent fever*, and many others. Dose every 3 hours in absence of the fever.

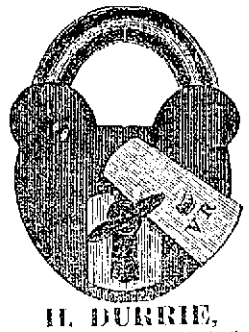
DOCTOR J. FLATERY, Columbus, writes that in his practice Kier's Petroleum has superceded the use of Cod Liver Oil for the Lungs, and that it is decidedly the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Scrofulous Affections and Enlargements of the Spleen.

Price 50 cents. For sale by H B REED, WALL & MEYER, J COLLINS, and Mr. WAGNER, Fort Wayne.

R. M. LYON, *Proprietor*,

Fort Wayne, January 21. 1f—29

NEW HARDWARE.



H. DURRIE,

No 81 Columbia St. (Sign of the Padlock)

HAVING received his fall supplies, offers the most complete assortment of HARDWARE to all Storekeepers ever offered by any one in this place; I AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON,

CAST STEEL, NAILS, GLASS,

Axles Elastic Springs, Anvils, Bellows, Vises,

and other heavy goods; the assortment will compare with any west of the Mountains.

MECHANICS will find an assortment of TOOLS fully up to the times *in shape*, and *warranted quality.*

Building Materials

of all kinds, including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes. DOOR TRIMMINGS of all the most approved patterns now in use.

FARMER'S GOODS.

comprising every kind of Chains, from a Halter to a Log Chain, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Grubbing Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found.

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Clinton and Britannia Castors, Table Forks & Spoons

SOLAR LAMPS.

And a variety of new Fluid Lamps, Britannia Tea Sets, Curtain Cornices and Bands, and an assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all qualities.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 31st, 1853.

Proclamation to the Israelites of Syracuse.

$1,000 REWARD!

PULVERMACHER'S

Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains

ARE for the first time introduced to the people of this county, and the most powerful, *effectual* and *universally* accessible mode of instantly relieving and permanently curing

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Now we know that an unanswerable challenge to the above effect is the only method to establish confidence. But before we can do so we must be cleared with your unbelief, that is aroused by imposition. It is of no use that Pulvermacher's Electric Chain is the only article ever patented, that is accepted by the Government, as the ground that it was a strictly useful and scientific article. That Chains are now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, attract much attention from the Thousands who daily visit it.

MODE OF USE.

The manner of using the Chain is very simple. The chain in first rendered active by the application of water out of the vessel which is supplied to the part where the pain is located, and the other end opposite to the Belt. The ends of the chain should never touch each other. At the same end of application, the most acute pain is instantly relieved, whatever it is located, by the passing through the part a constant current of uninterrupted electric magnetism. In the following diseases, the most remedy has ever given in such complete and perfect satisfaction to the patients as Pulvermacher's Electric Voltaic Chain. Rheumatism, Pain in and swelled Joints, Pains in the Back, Dyspepsia, Headache, Neuralgia, Neuralgia in the Heart, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, Asthma, Contracted Muscles, &c.

1000 DOLLARS

will be given to every person who will produce as many well authenticated certificates of genuine cures from intelligent patients and scientific physicians of the above diseases as has been performed by the use of the Electric Chain during the past years.

ANOTHER FACT.

It is truly the fortune wherever the electric chains have been introduced, limited exercises and poisonous tonic have generally dissolved in many people from, become elongated with the practice of using the remedy for the drug shops.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Electric Chains are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Non Burns, Post and Tuttle, Physicians of New York. Also by Dr. Hall, of the Army Hospital in that city. The chains will last for years, are always ready for use, and produce no fictitious results, when not subjected.

CAUTION TO THE AFFLICTED.

The introduction of the Electric Chain into this country, is the dawn of a new era in medicine. Among the host thereby years, it can scarcely be exhausted that *ten thousand* females have died yearly from this one disease.

PRELAPSUS UTERI.

It is well known to medical men that this expression disease is beyond the reach of medicine, and that its progress to the amount of nineteen grains in the inner the natural is frequent to suffer, but scarce with glad the disease.

During the last 5 years more than one thousand cases of the above disease, many of the most have been *permanently* cured in England and France. Most of those cases were ladies of high standing who had previously to the intelligence of the Electric Chains, been under the skillful medical advice that never been cured in Preventive procedure of France. Within country, during the last year, we have had three cases. Two in town and the first in New York, many of whom have allowed their names to be published for the benefit. And those will may with similar complaints. The modes of use is lengthy to supply one with the other and upon the abdomen, and all or the chain to remain for one hour. This is to be repeated four times during the day and night.

CURING RHEUMATISM.

The Electric Chains never fail to relieve in at very point and an ailing incident to this disease. The most inveterate cases of this disease, which have been pronounced incurable by no single instance have they failed to give instant relief, and if they did not effect a permanent cure. All persons who are suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Chronic Diseases of a chronic nature, are invited to call and obtain a pamphlet of Facts & Particulars, and Certificates, who will give explain their minds at large.

The electric chains can be sent by mail to any part in the United States, by addressing (post paid) any of the agents in the principal cities, as Joseph Stickney, Syracuse, Saturday, New York.

CARD TO LADIES.

Ladies who are current are requested not to wear them until after a few days' notice of their application, for by long continued use advantage is frequently produced.

Bullard, Brothers & Co., and Post & Farrington, Agents for Syracuse and vicinity.

JOSEPH STICKNEY,

Gen. Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.

Beg from Master, per 65, Columbia st.

Feb. 17, 1854. 1y—39 FORT WAYNE.

CITY MILLS.

CLINTON-ST., NORTH SIDE OF CANAL.

THE subscribers will purchase any amount of WHEAT at the highest market rates. They prepared and ready to FLOUR promptly any quantity of Wheat on the most reasonable terms.

Farmers who have *Custom Wheat* or *Grists* to grind will always find no more Run of Stone in readiness for this purpose.

All kinds of *Bread Stuffs* and *Mill Feed* at all time. For sale.

BOARDMAN & COMSTOCK.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 3, 1850. y5

45 Bags Rio Coffee,

40 Bbls. New Orleans Sugar,

10 " " Crushed and Powder Sugar,

25 " Molasses,

13 bags Young Hyson and Emp. Tea.

Wholesale or Retail at ORFF'S.

Feb 16th, 1854. No. 2 Jones' Block.

EMBROIDERIES.—The Ladies are particularly invited to give their attention to our stock of Cambric and Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Collars, and Undersleeves, as our stock is very large and prices extremely low. W. T. ABBOTT.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

20 HHDS Orleans Sugar,

150 Bbls " WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,

Wholesale Grocers, No. 85 Columbia street.

30 DOZEN CHURNS,

20 do Tubs,

50 do Buckets.

Call at No. 87 Columbia street, at the wholesale Grocery Store of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

Golden and Sugar-house Syrup.

IN whole and half Barrels, can be had at No. 85 Columbia street. WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

CANDY! CANDY!!

100 BOXES BRAHMS assorted at No. 65, Columbia street. WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

50 CHESTS TEA,

100 sacks Coffee,

30 boxes Tobacco,

20 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco,

40 gross Cut and Chewing Tobacco.

20 " Snuff

" Paper

Call at the wholesale Grocery Store of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

EMBROIDERING & SADLERS SILK of all colors may be found at the Boston Dry Goods Store, No. 57 Columbia street. 6m36

NEW GOODS.

No. 79 GRAVEL STREET. **OAKLEY & FRENCH,** No. 99 GRAVEL STREET.

WOULD respectfully say to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer stock of Goods, which they have them selves) is more complete than ever before offered in this market.

We have a very fine assortment of Table and Pocket

CUTLERY.

A superior stock of all kinds of Culinary ware.—A large supply of

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Locks, Latches, Hasp, Screws, and all the little articles necessary to Trim a Cabin or Mansion.

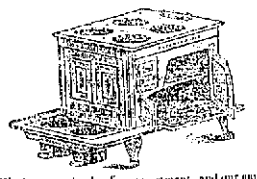
We would call the attention of Hardened Contractors to our stock of Shovels, Mattocks, Spades, Crowbars, and many other implements in their line.

A good assortment of Carpenters', Coopers' Black-smith's and other tools of the newest styles, and most improved patterns. *Warranted*

We have a large stock of best Cast Steel Hoes (Pfaffle's genuine), Scythes, Cradles, and all other implements for farming keep in Hardware Stores.

We wish to assure our friends that our Stock is very large, *well selected in view at this market*, and purchased *direct* of the *manufacturers* or of the importers. In all cases we get our goods of *first hands*, thereby saving one *profit* of which we are willing to give our customers the benefit.

STOVES.



We have received a fine assortment, and our supply will be kept up all summer.

We are prepared to supply Merchants with any quantity of

TIN-WARE

at short notice; and all orders for our goods will be put up with despatch and correctness, at prices that will be advantageous to the purchasers.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Job, or House work in the Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron line. All work warranted.

May 7, 1853. 1y6

GUNS! GUNS!

South side of Columbia St., *three doors east of Calhoun st.*

SMITH & CO.,

Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,

DEALERS in double and single barrel Rifled Guns, Revolvers and other Pistols, Powder, Shot, and Caps. Guns neatly repaired.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials & *low Prices.*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

☞ *Increased Twist Target Rifles* made to order and warranted to perform according to the name and make:

At 100 yards, an average of 1 inch each shot.

200	"	"	2 "
300	"	"	4 "
500	"	"	8 "

SMITH & CO.

Aug. 27. 1y—35

CINCINNATI AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Cincinnati & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, that they are requested by an order of the Board of Directors to pay to the Treasurer thereof, at the office of the company, in Fort Wayne, or at any such other Treasurer within thirty days from the date hereof, ten per cent of all such subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, or five dollars on each share hereof; and ten per cent per mo th thereafter, or five dollars on each share thereof until all is paid.

PETER H. TILEY

Pres't Cin. & Ft. Wayne R. R. Co

July 2, 1853. 5f—if

Cabinet & Chair Making.

CHRISTEL & KNOTE having commenced business in the store lately occupied by W. & J. Paul, in Clinton St., two doors north of Columbia, invite the public to examine their

Furniture and Chairs,

which will be found to be of the best and most substantial workmanship, and warranted made of good seasoned timber. Chairs, Settees, Stands, Bureaus, Bedsteads, and all other kinds of furniture kept for sale or made to order on the lowest terms.

UNDERTAKING.

They also have a Hearse and a Carriage, and will keep COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions.

LOUIS CHRISTEL,

JULIUS KNOTE.

Sept. 16. 1yr

No. 95 Columbia Street.

WALL & MEYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS,

Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes,

of all kinds;

Pure Wines & Brandies.

Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Articles,

ARE constantly receiving fresh supplies of all articles in their line direct from New York and Boston.

Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. All Drugs and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 6th, 1853.

At the Mammoth Cave

Will be seen a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps,

And large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

and any quantity of NOTIONS just received and for sale low for cash by

Oct. 15. y15 T. STAPLEFORD & Co.

30 kegs Shenenberger's Nail 8,

20 boxes assorted Glass, at ORFF'S

Feb. 16'54. No. 2 Jones' Block.

Dry Goods & Carpet Store.

JOHN SHILLITO & Co.,

No. 13 *East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.,*

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and purchasers generally, that they are now opening an extensive and well assorted

FANCY AND STAPLE

English, French, German, & American

DRY GOODS,

Also, Foreign and American CARPETING, imported direct from manufacturers.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, thoroughly seasoned, from 3 to 24 feet in width; a large stock always on hand.

Families, Hotel keepers, Steamboats owners and strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods in our line, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern cities. 6m36

HENRY WILLIAMS. A. C. HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

No. 85 Columbia street, Fort Wayne,

Constantly keep on hand

Groceries of all Kinds,

Such as Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Spices, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Buggy and Door Mats, Tubs, Buckets, Wash Boards,

AXES, NAILS, GLASS,

Sash, Stone and Earthenware, Glassware, Flour, Cheese, Cotton Batting, Cotton Yarn, Dyestuffs, Starch, Shovels, Lead, Powder, Gun Caps, Forks, Well and Bucket Ropes, Wrapping Paper, Wrapping Twine, Candle Wicking, &c., &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will save money by purchasing their Groceries of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS, as they sell at a very small advance above Eastern and Cincinnati market.

FARMERS

will at all times receive the highest cash price for all kinds of produce.

Fort Wayne, January 6th, 1853.

Composition Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber has made arrangement, and procured the necessary materials for covering buildings with the gravel Composition and Gravel Roofing. This system of Roofing has given universal satisfaction wherever it has been introduced, and is rapidly superseding all others. Its great advantages of durability, cleanliness, lightness, and perfect safety from fire recommend it to all persons erecting good buildings. The cash fully equal to tin in every respect, the cost is less than one half. Not little more in fact than pine shingles.

For specimens the public are invited to examine the new 3 story Cabinet Shop of J. M. Miller, and Cooper's new Car Factory, south of A. Hamilton.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

Oct. 20. y16

TOES, a full supply of the Turtle Toe, bought of the manufacturer himself and therefore no counterfeit. OAKLEY & FRENCH.

PLANES, a full assortment of the best kinds O. & F.

HOUSE Trimmings, such as Locks, Hinges, etc. a full assortment. O. & F.

NAILS, our assortment can't be easily beat. O. & F.

DGERS, cast steel, cast-save and plain. O. & F.

1853. 1853.

FORT WAYNE STEAM IRON WORKS.

JACOB E. BOWSER. JOHN STOBY.

BOWSER & STOBY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,

Of every size and variety, for Saw and Grist Mills, Shops and Warehouses,

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,

Threshing Machines, Shaw, Patush, & Sugar Kettles, Plows, Plow Shares, &c.

and every other variety of Castings used in the western country, of, on the most liberal terms and manner. We invite particular attention to our

SHORT STROKE ENGINES

and machinery for saw mills, which are the most simple, durable, economical, and easily managed of any built in this city, the saw dust and slabs supplying abundant fuel.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call before purchasing as by letter) as we are sure not to be beat in style and prices by any establishment in the country.

REPAIRS done with neatness and despatch.

Cash paid for old Castings and Brass.

Fort Wayne, October 20, 1853. y16

BASS & EMRICK,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE just received and opened in the new brick building corner of Canal and Calhoun Streets, the largest, cheapest and best selected

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

of every kind and description, ever brought to this market, all of which they are now prepared to exchange for cash, or Country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beans, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Beeswax, Ginseng, Furs, Feathers, Butter, and Eggs, at their highest cash and everything else, except old boots and brick-bats.

To the COUNTRY DEALERS we would say we have bought our goods from *first hands*, and can offer inducements and lower prices than any other house in Fort Wayne.

All we ask is an examination of our goods and prices. They cannot fail to please. Call and see for yourselves.

Fort Wayne, August 20, 1853. 1y7

1853. 1853.

Wm. S. EDSALL,

FORWARDING and Commission Merchant, and General Dealer in Produce, Salt, Fish, &c.—Warehouse on the canal, Fort Wayne. Liberal Cash advances will be made on consignments for sale or on sale in this, Toledo, Buffalo or New York markets.

REFER TO

Hugh McCulloch, Esq., Cashier Ft. Wayne Bank.	
Smith & Bond,	Toledo.
S. H. Howard, Esq.,	Buffalo.
W. A. Brown,	New York.
Ayers & Tuttle,	do.

1y35

COOPERS & CLARK

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOCOMOTIVES

AND STATIONARY ENGINES,

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels, Gutters, Mill Gearing, &c. &c.

All on the most improved styles, and Warranted.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO. C. G. CAMP, Agent.

REFERENCES

Messrs. Little & McCulloch, Fort Wayne.

Hepburn, Cooperet & Co., " "

July 23, 1853. y1y52

NOTICE EXTRA.

OAKLEY & FRENCH have just received and will keep on hand a large supply of the best *four ply* RUBBER BELTING,

from 4 to 12 inches wide. Also a quantity of *Rubber* and other *Steam Packing.*

They have also received

250 Stoves,

which they will sell very low in order to make room for more that are on the way.

June 11th, 1853.

German Books.

I HAVE on sale at the Farmer's Depot, Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Stork's Prayer Book, School Books, Kohlrausch's History of the German Nation; Luther's Works, Bilmeyer's edition, 24 volumes; Wackernagel's edition, $15 00; Leipsic edition $25 00. Hinnlberger Bible, late edition, 24 00; Brockhaus' Conversations Lexicon, late edition, 16 volumes. And a great variety of Literary and Theological Works.

Those looking for the fine editions, and imported direct from Germany, I have made such arrangements that I can procure any German Book desired, at the shortest notice.

July 16. H. R. SCHWEDMAN.

PIANO FORTE WARE ROOM

C. L. HILL having opened rooms for the sale of

PIANO FORTES,

AND OTHER

Musical Instruments,

would say to the public that he is now receiving a fine stock of Boardman & Gray's celebrated Pianos, with and without the

BOLIE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT.

This attachment combines more richness and beauty of tone than was ever before attained in the Piano Forte. In particular qualities are clearness, brilliancy and delicacy of tone, which fall upon the ear with a surpassing softness, like the chiming peals of Italian bells.

Messrs. Boardman & Gray's Pianos, besides their other excellences, are warranted to be of great durability and wear longer than any others made.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of

Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.

Also Violin and Guitar Strings. In fact, almost every thing in the music line.

He is daily expecting a consignment of Stoddart's Superior Piano Fortes. Oct. 1st.

H. C. GREY & CO.

HAVING completed and their TANNERY in full operation, are now receiving at their store, corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, under the Telegraph Office, a full assortment of

Eastern and Imported Leather,

FINDINGS, SHOE THREADS, &c.,

which they offer for sale at reasonable prices

As they give their exclusive attention to the leather and finished business, they hope to be able to give complete satisfaction. Country orders promptly filled. All articles ordered may be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

☞ HIDES wanted at the Highest Market Prices. Sept. 10, 1853. y10d

1850. 1853.

HILL & ORRISON,

(Successors to Hill, Orrison & Co.)

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS.

FORT WAYNE, IN.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Produce.* ☜

REFERENCES

E. Ha-ball & Co.,	Toledo. Aspinwall, Tomes, New York.
Hepburn, Cooperet & Co.,	Wood, Dodge & Co., "
Collins, Brown & Co.,	" Kimberly, Pond & Co., Buffalo.
Peckham & Scutt,	" C. M. Reed & Co., Cincinnati.
Field & Kent,	" John Rauch, Canton.
Buck & Lowden, Piqua, Ohio.	H. S. Mayo, Troy, Ohio.

Fort Wayne September 16, 1853. 1y—38

ALLEN COUNTY

Agricultural Warehouse

COMPARET, HUBBELL & CO.

Agents for Emery & Co.'s Railroad Horse Power, and Improved Premium Separators, and Dealers in Farming Machinery and Implements,

HAVE completed an addition to their forwarding and commission house expressly for

Agricultural Implements,

where may be found all the New Union saving Machines as much needed by our farmers. Any desired article can be ordered if not on hand.

May 1st, 1853.

Piano Forte Warehouse.

At Manufacturer's Prices.

T. P. ANDERSON, agent for G. Gilbert, and Lemuel Gilbert, Piano Forte Manufacturers, of Boston, has a splendid collection of

Æolian and Bandoir Pianos

now on hand, at his room, in Hamilton's Block, over Teller's Shoe Store, to which he invites the attention of the public. The

BOUDOIR PIANOS

or compact case of form, beauty of style, delicacy of touch, power and quality of tone, *surpassed* all others ever made in this country. Their peculiar form and construction render the tone sweet, united and powerful. Their touch is so delicate as to possibility of being appreciated without being heard.

He is also agent for the sale of

Carhart's Patent Melodeons,

which for quality of Tone and Finish are universally admitted to be superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the public.

All instruments sold by him are warranted.

October 29, 1853. 1y7

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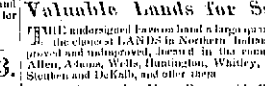
Buck & Lowden, Piqua, Ohio.	H. S. Mayo, Troy, Ohio.

Fort Wayne September 16, 1853. 1y—38



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October 29, 1853. 1y7

JOHN BROWN,

DEALER IN

STONE AND LIME,

New York and Louisville Cement, and Plaster of Paris.

The above articles kept constantly on hand at his new stone building, north of the canal, near the City Mills.

y12

HUGH B. REED.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, Soap, and Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Cigars and snuffs, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Brandies,

HAVING receiving direct from the eastern cities, his Fall Stock, to which he invites the attention of dealers, Physicians and physicians will always find at his establishment

Fresh & Unadulterated Medicines,

which he has selected with great personal care for this market.

His stock will be found as favorable as any other in the state, and his prices will compare with any other in the west. Call and examine.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 9, 1853. H B R.

Agricultural Implement Manufactory

corner of Caroline and Third St., BUFFALO, N

Pitt's Patent Separator,

IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER,

Corn and Cob Mills, &c.

I HEREBY give notice that since the extension of the Patent Right on my machine for threshing and cleaning grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where I have permanently located and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The Separator has been enlarged, improved and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts, while the Horse Power, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to stand the full strength of eight horses, is durable to operate in the driver or model power when driven by one or two horses as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle. It was not on trial at the great exhibition at Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Lowell, July 1852, where it received from the New York State Agricultural Society's first premium.

My sons and myself will be found at all times to give information to all who may call on us, and will be pleased to show our machines in operation. Persons wishing to purchase can see them in operation at the Agricultural works of the subscriber in this city, all warranted to be a better article than can be purchased at any other shop, and if they do not on trial prove to be so, I will take them off the hand of the purchasers at the price they may pay me for them.

I further notify all persons who are purchasing Horse Powers to be used in Gold mines and Oregon, that I will hold them accountable for any infringement on the rights secured to me by Letters Patent in the above machines, as I am manufacturing a Horse Power and Separators expressly for that section.

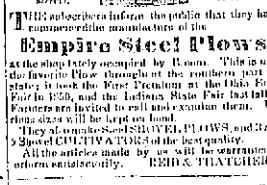
All orders for the above machines, (post-paid) addressed to John A Pitts, Buffalo, New York, will receive prompt attention.

COMPARET, HUBBELL, & Co.

are Agents for the sale of the above machines, Fort Wayne. Persons wishing to purchase can see them by calling at our Warehouse. 51—H

Fort Wayne Plow Factory.

CORNER OF Main & Harrison streets. CORNER OF Main & Harrison streets.



THE subscribers inform the public that they have commenced the manufacture of the

Empire Steel Plows.

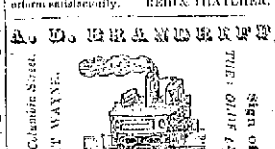
at the shop lately occupied by Rumm. This is now the favorite Plow throughout the southern part of the State. They took the premium at the State Fair in 1850, and the Indiana State Fair last fall—Farmers are invited to call and examine them. Various sizes will be kept on hand.

They also make Steel SHOVEL PLOWS and Sand Plows. CULTIVATORS of the best quality.

All the articles made by us will be warranted to perform satisfactorily.

REID & THATCHER.

A. D. BRANDEBERRY,



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